The Courier-Journal.

VOL. CXII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,876. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909.—12 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Kentucky—Showers and cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

Tennessee—Showers and cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

Indiana—Rain and cooler Thursday; Friday fair; moderate variable winds.

THE LATEST.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, after a boisterous reception at Brooklyn, on Tuesday, devoted most of the day yesterday to his family at his suite in the Waldorf-Astoria. Last night he submitted cheerfully to one of the severest cross-examinations since he announced the discovery of the North Pole. The interview which was conducted by forty newspaper correspondents, proved at least, that he was not afraid to meet the public. Intricate and complicated questions were put to the explorer and he answered them directly and in a satisfactory manner. He refused to discuss the position of Peary and declined to talk of Harry Whitney except in the line he has followed in previous interviews. Dr. Cook was besieged by promoters of every description and thousands of telegrams and messages to him were still unopened.

Fuller reports from the storm-swept territory on the gulf coast show that the damage done by the hurricane was greater than was thought at first. It is now believed that the number of lives lost was over fifty. The railroads are badly handicapped in their efforts to restore schedules and it will be several weeks before trains are running as usual. The property loss will run into the millions.

President Taft crossed the great divide last night and to-day is west of the Rocky Mountains. The President is in good health and the first week of his strenuous journey has shown no ill effects. He has decided to postpone his speech on the conservation of natural resources until he reaches Spokane, where the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy was given its first public airing.

The American fleet which is to take part in the Hudson-Fulton naval parade steamed into New York harbor yesterday and the English and German warships are expected to-day. The replica of the Half Moon was formally placed in commission yesterday and Robert Fulton's grave in Trinity churchyard was decorated.

Robert Hoe, head of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, of New York and London, died at London after a short illness. Mr. Hoe had been in London for several weeks on his annual business visit. He suffered an acute attack of kidney trouble ten days ago and his death resulted.

The body of John A. Johnson, late Governor of Minnesota, lay in state in the Capitol at St. Paul yesterday and the people of the Twin Cities and nearby towns were given an opportunity to take a last look upon his face. The funeral will be held to-day.

The acting Secretary of State yesterday sent a telegram to the American embassy in St. Petersburg asking for information in regard to the recent alleged massacre of Jews at Kiev and especially as to whether any Americans have suffered.

Delegates to the third International Tax Conference at The Seelbach, here, grappled with the corporation tax problem in a warm debate. The Hon. Lawson W. Purdy, of New York, answered President Taft on the question in a paper read to the delegates.

Capt. Ferber, an officer of the French army, was killed near Boulogne while testing an aeroplane. While in the air the machine turned completely over and then dashed to the ground. Capt. Ferber was crushed to death by the motor.

Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau, once a celebrated actress, died yesterday at her home at Burlington, N. J. She was 79 years old. Mrs. Chanfrau played Ophelia to the Hamlet of Edwin Booth during his famous run in New York.

Over 100 "white-ribboners" were present at the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U., of Jefferson county, held in the Rivers' Memorial church, yesterday. Mrs. Sue Davis was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the noted American aviator, decided yesterday to attempt a flight from Governor's Island over the lower New York Bay and around the statue of the Goddess of Liberty.

The Louisville Baseball Club, by winning twice yesterday from St. Paul, while its nearest rivals were meeting defeat, took the lead in the American Association race for the pennant.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad boat train from Fall River ran into a switching engine near South Braintree, Mass., and three passengers were hurt.

In a sawmill explosion in Christian county Houston Roberts, aged 15, was instantly killed and Charles and Edgar Roberts seriously injured. The mill was wrecked.

Bernhard Dernburg, German Secretary of State for the Colonies, will sail for New York to-day on the steamer Cleveland to study cotton raising in the South.

DR. COOK PLIED WITH QUESTIONS

Answers Interrogators In Satisfactory Manner.

Declines To Discuss Peary Or Whitney.

Has a Procession of Callers Throughout Day.

IS A FAMILY MAN AGAIN.

New York, Sept. 22.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, seeking rest and seclusion with his family, after the boisterous welcome of yesterday, denied himself to interviewers to-day and remained in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria until late this evening, when he submitted cheerfully to one of the severest cross-examinations since he announced his discovery of the North Pole. The ordeal of the interview, which was conducted by forty newspaper representatives, including several from foreign newspapers, proved at least that he was not afraid to meet the public. Incidentally the city of New York officially recognized his achievement today when the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution commemorating his discovery and providing for a public welcome at the city hall. The date of the reception will be announced later.

* * *

Slight Details Cleared Up.

The material points of Dr. Cook's answers did not differ in a great degree from his original recital. Some slight details were cleared up, however, which throw light on the way in which the polar dash was effected. As the questions asked were put by laymen they did not go deeply into the scientific aspect of the expedition, but Dr. Cook was ready to answer anything pertinent to the issue.

* * *

Shows Original Diary.

The most interesting phase of the interview was reached when Dr. Cook was asked if he would object to showing his diary. He immediately consented, and after retiring to his room, returned with a small octave notebook, which he showed freely to all. It was a thing book containing 176 pages, each of which was filled with fifty or sixty lines of pencil writing in the most minute characters. The book, he said, contained considerably more than 100,000 words, while he has besides other books, embracing his observations and other data. He did not show them, however, to-day.

As question after question was asked, whether it was of a trivial nature or of a more serious trend, Dr. Cook answered in a low voice without hesitancy, as though in full possession of all his facts.

* * *

Interviewers Severe.

The interviewers were rather severe in regard to details, but nothing indicated that the polar traveler's memory was at fault even in the most minute particulars. Sometimes when a petty question indicated ignorance, he smiled with good-humored sympathy at the lack of technical knowledge displayed. Occasionally when a question was long and complicated, he asked for its repetition.

Not once did he refuse to reply, except when the name of Commander Peary was broached. Even then he said that he had always and did now consider Peary as his friend, but controversial subjects in connection with his rival he avoided entirely, saying that they could wait. Throughout the interview he exhibited the utmost patience.

* * *

Reasons For Imposing Secrecy.

When requested to say what had occurred at his meeting with Harry Whitney, the New Haven sportsman, he said he preferred to let Whitney tell his own story, as Whitney was quite unbiased. His reasons for imposing secrecy on Whitney, on Pritchard, Commander Peary's cabin boy, and the Eskimos, were prompted by his desire to be the first to tell the world of his discovery. He had done the work, and was entitled to relate how it had been carried out.

* * *

Some Important Questions.

Some of the most important questions put to Dr. Cook during the interview, and his replies thereto, follow:

Q.—Did anything ever occur in the life of yourself and Mr. Peary that would create an enmity or bitterness between you?

A.—No; nothing whatever that I know of.

Q.—Do you look upon Commander Peary as a friend or an enemy?

A.—I must say I do not know. I have treated Mr. Peary as a friend, and until I know more about the situation I shall continue to do the same.

Q.—Did you ever say anything in Etah that indicated that you feared for life if he got there?

A.—No.

* * *

Peary Incident Closed.

Q.—Would you be willing to meet Peary in a debate when he gets here?

A.—As far as I am concerned, the Peary incident is closed. Mr. Peary is not the dictator of my affairs, and I do not care to say anything further about him.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Whitney when you had met him on your return to Etah?

A.—No, he introduced himself, but I did not catch his name and did not know it until the following day.

Q.—Did you know that Peary was going to start up at that time?

A.—No, I did not know.

Q.—What caused you to have such confidence in Mr. Whitney that you entrusted your instruments to him?

A.—I knew him by name, and circumstances that arose while I was with him justified my confidence. I gave him the instruments to bring back, because I thought they would be less liable to injury on his vessel than if I took them across glaciers and rough ice-covered country.

* * *

The Negro Hanson's Story.

Q.—What is your opinion of the story told by the negro, Hanson, of the information he obtained from your two Eskimos.

A.—Well, the Eskimos were bound down by me not to tell anyone where they had been. I should like you to have Hanson here and cross-question him yourself. Hanson's testimony is entirely founded on hearsay.

Q.—Knowing that a ship was coming north this summer for Whitney, why did you not wait for that ship and come direct to New York, instead of going to South Greenland and sailing from there to Copenhagen?

A.—I knew that the Danish Government ship would get me home before Whitney's ship.

Q.—What instruments did you have with you from Cape Thomas Hubbard and back?

A.—Sextant, artificial horizon, three compasses, three chronometer watches, thermometers, barometers and a pedometer.

* * *

French Sextant.

Q.—What kind of sextant did you have and how many?

A.—One sextant—a French apparatus.

Q.—What kind of artificial horizon did you have?

A.—Glass.

Q.—What kind of transit or theodolite did you have, and how many?

A.—We did not use any.

Q.—What kind of compass did you have?

A.—We had one liquid compass, one surveying compass.

Q.—What kind of compass did you use to determine your compass variation?

A.—Surveying compass; it had an azimuth attachment.

Q.—What compass course did you take from Cape Thomas Hubbard north?

A.—Well, that changes every day. If you follow the course of a map you have got the compass course.

Q.—Was your determination of the pole solely by an observation of the sun's altitude, or did you take observations of the polar star twelve hours apart, and by the determination of the celestial pole midway between the two positions prove the accuracy of your position on the terrestial pole?

* * *

No Nights; No Darkness.

A—How are you going to take an observation by the polar star when you have a continuous sun? There is no night; you cannot have any stars; there is no darkness.

Q—What kind of observations did you make at the pole, and how many? And what was the altitude of the sun?

A—We have told that the altitude of the sun gave us our positions; that is all there is to say about that. We made regular astronomical observations, such as would be made by the compass and other instruments. We merely made the nautical observations that a captain would have made aboard a ship.

Q—Will you describe in detail any single observation taken by you at the North Pole, with the exact figures of the results and the corrections applied?

A—Not at this present moment. We will describe every one of them in detail when they go to the University of Copenhagen. They will go there within two months. The entire records will be delivered to the university, and after that they will go to everybody that wants to examine them.

* * *

Answer To Herald Story.

Q—In your original narratives, published in the New York Herald, you said:

"The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the Northern ice. Our observations on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36, longitude 94.2." The astronomers say that in the latitude you mention the midnight sun would have been visible on April 1 and that if you fully saw it for the first time on April 7 you must have been 550 miles from the pole instead of 234, as you supposed. Therefore, to have reached the pole on April 21, you would have had to travel thirty-nine miles daily. What is your explanation of the apparent discrepancy?

A.—In the first place, that indicates the point I have taken; that nobody can pronounce judgment on a matter of this kind until they get the complete records. The northern horizon at midnight has been so obscure that we could not tell whether the sun was below the horizon or above it. We were not making observations at midnight. Therefore, this statement is based on the fact that we have said that it was possible to see the sun at midnight on that day. I have not looked through the Herald's story, as it has been written out in full. My impression is that we were absolutely unable to see the sun the midnight before that. The horizon was obscured.

* * *

Declines To Discuss Whitney.

Q.—Why was it necessary to intrust your records to Mr. Whitney under a pledge of secrecy?

A.—I don't know that there is anything further to say about that; ask Mr. Whitney. I do not think I am bound to divulge to Mr. Peary the news of our work. I am perfectly willing to give it to the world, and have given it to the world. There is no reason why I should give any news to Peary. I am perfectly willing to give it to the world, and I have done so.

Dr. Cook laid aside the role of the explorer when he arose this morning and became a family man again. When he breakfasted he announced his intention of spending the day with his family until the afternoon, when he met the newspaper men.

A deluge of telegrams and cable messages continued to pour in upon him and all these were turned over to his secretary. The explorer did not read the newspapers or give any attention to messages sent to him. He lunched at noon with his family, then played with his children until time to go to the quiz. When his secretary told him the hour for his interview had come, he was playing with his little girl on the floor of the apartments.

The explorer's first full day on his home shores brought to him the first unpleasant taste of fame. Visitors began to arrive at daybreak. They came on all sorts of errands, with all sorts of urgent messges, calculated to get an interview. Many of them, it was obvious, were actuated only by curiosity to see the explorer. Others came with ideas to exploit. There was a regiment of publisher's agents; they got only as far as Dr. Cook's secretary. Some of the more insistent visitors who had no apparent reason for coming were escorted from the hotel by house detectives.

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All Kinds of Schemes.

Among the various proposals that the horde of callers had were offers of free accommodations in the royal suites of other hotels; men with cigars three wanted Dr. Cook to approve; promoters with schemes to make Dr. Cook rich and themselves comfortable at the same time. This procession kept up all day long and well through the night. Offers of entertainment, private and public, arrived by the score, but Dr. Cook heeded not all this persuasion. Behind the doors of his suite he romped with his children and "got acquainted with his family," as he expressed it, until he granted the interview.

It was announced to-night that Thursday, September 30, has been selected as the date of the banquet of the Danish Societies of Greater New York in Dr. Cook's honor. The banquet of the Arctic Club of America will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow night.

LIST OF DEAD GROWS RAPIDLY

Thirty-eight Lives Known To Have Been Lost.

Reports Indicate That Number May Be Increased.

Coast Hurricane Worked Havoc At Many Points.

RAILROAD PROPERTY DAMAGED

DEATH LIST FROM GULF COAST STORM.

Terrebonne Parish, La.—Definite 19; reported 50.
New Orleans.—Definite 5.
Frenier, La.—Definite 4.
Deasir, La.—Definite 3.
Jackson, Miss.—Definite 2.
Baton Rouge, La.—Definite 1.
Mandeville, La.—Definite 1.
Bay St. Louis, Miss.—Definite 1.
Donaldsonville, La.—Definite 1.
Gramercy, La.—Definite 1.
Grand Point, La.—Reported 4.
Barataria Bay, La—Reported 1.
Total—Definite 38; reported 55.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 22.—Gradually New Orleans and the territory surrounding the Crescent City is recovering from the first effects of the shock and results of the tropical hurricane, which, starting Sunday, continued throughout Monday and Monday night. Thirty-eight human lives are now positively known to have been claimed as victims of the storm and fifty others are reported to have been drowned or perished under debris in Lower Terre Bonne parish, but as yet this report has not been authenticated.

The property loss is even far heavier than was first believed and instead of running into the hundreds of thousands it will run well up into the millions by the time the final details of havoc and destruction left in the wake of the hurricane are tallied.

Miles and miles of territory have been laid waste by the storm. Crops have been practically ruined.

* * *

Repair Begins.

Dwellings, cotton gins and sugar mills have been leveled, but already with the progressive spirit of the South, the people have expressed the determination to repair as soon as possible the damage wrought and will in the end profit by the experience, harrowing and terrible as it was.

New Orleans is still sadly crippled in the way of railroad facilities and telephone and telegraph communication with the outside world. It was not until to-night that the Western Union Telegraph Company was able to get a working wire out of the city. For several days, the city's communication with the outside world was over an improvised long distance telephone circuit of the Associated Press.

* * *

Train Service Crippled.

The Illinois Central company is sending its north-bound trains out over the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley tracks as far as Baton Rouge and then detouring them across to Hammond, where the main line is tapped. The Louisville and Nashville railroad is moving trains out of the city over the New Orleans and Northwestern. Both the Illinois Central and the Louisville and Nashville roads have suffered a heavy loss, miles of their tracks having been washed away. It will be several weeks or more before the Louisville and Nashville will be running trains over their own tracks. The other railroads running out of the city are to-night moving trains on schedule time, under caution orders.

It is the territory surrounding New Orleans, especially Lower Terre Bonne parish, which now commands the attention of relief parties, which left here Tuesday and to-day, and from where the least bit of news is seized upon by the anxious people, who have friends or relatives in the storm-visited area.

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Death List Grows.

From early to-day, the death list in the lower portion of Terre Bonne parish increased as details of the hurricane's destruction were hourly received, until to-night it numbers nineteen.

It is reported that at least fifty others are missing. They are said to have been drowned or perished in the flying debris of destroyed mills, dwellings or fishing camps.

Thrilling tales of narrow escapes and daring rescues came from the storm-swept area. One of the victims of the storm in Terre Bonne parish was N. F. Smith, of New Iberia, who, with his brother, A. F. Smith, and a dozen friends made up a fishing party at Sea Breeze. The brother of the drowned man reached Houma, La., to-day bringing the news of his brother's death.

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Fishing Camps Wrecked.

A half-dozen or more fishing camps along the gulf in Terre Bonne parish were wrecked, fishing outfits being carried by the wind out for miles, and the fishermen are heavy sufferers, as all of their worldly possessions, in the majority of cases, were represented by these outfits. Pleasure craft and shipping of all kinds in the bayou inlets were totally destroyed and the loss will be heavy.

Storehouses, sugar mills and dwellings of every character at Houma and other villages suffered heavily and scarcely a structure was untouched by the hurricane.

The damage done by the storm at Grand Island and Cheniere Caminada was very heavy, but at these places there was no loss of life. The crops of these islands were destroyed, as the water swept across them two or three feet deep, washing them away, and the orange groves were whipped clean of rut and foliage alike, hundreds of them being uprooted or broken short off to the ground, carried swirling and twisting away with the fierce wind.

The first news from these islands was received to-day when the mail steamer Grand Isle, commanded by Capt. Mike Sweeney, reached this city. It was feared before the arrival of the boat that hundreds had lost their lives. In the tropical storm of 1893 no less than fifteen hundred persons were drowned on Cheniere Caminada.

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First Reports Not Complete.

Additional news of the havoc of the storm along the east gulf coast received to-day indicates that the damage was even heavier than at first reported. It is more definitely known that only one man lost his life at Bay St. Louis, a fisherman, name unknown, who was drowned Monday. A number of places are yet to be heard from, but it is not thought probable that any more loss of life will be reported.

The long railroad bridge at Bay St. Louis is a complete wreck, and it will be weeks before it is repaired. When the storm struck this bridge George Doherty, a Western Union lineman, working out of New Orleans, was attempting to repair the wires so that communication could be re-established.

Doherty saw that the storm was growing worse and started for the west end of the bridge. Before he had reached his railroad velocipede, a hundred yards away, the water was running on the tracks and he left the machine to walk forward to see if the track was safe for him to proceed. He had hardly stepped away from the machine before it was lifted high into the air and carried far out into the bay.

* * *

Thrown Flat.

"I was thrown flat on the bridge and only saved myself by locking my arms around one of the ties," said Doherty, in describing his experiences on his arrival here late to-day. "There were three negroes in my gang and they finally reached me. By that time the waves were tearing up the bridge and we lashed a number of ties together with our wire, launching just as the section of the bridge on which we were standing was swept away.

"The waves were running at least fifty feet high and if we had not lashed ourselves to the raft with wire, we would have been drowned. The bridge went down Sunday and we were washed around in the bay until Monday afternoon, when we were picked up by a fishing schooner."

Doherty also brought word that the bridge across Backbay at Biloxi was seriously damaged.

Refugees have been arriving in the city all day and impromptu receptions were held as these parties reached the city.

It will be several days yet before the final details of the storm are cleared up and before any accurate estimate of the property damage throughout the territory adjacent to New Orleans can be given. Little vestige of the storm remains in the city proper, and the work of restoring the wireless station of the Grunewald will start to-morrow.

EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED.

Killed By Tidal Wave Which Swept Up Lake Manchac.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 22.—Advices reached the Illinois Central office in this city to-day that the relief train sent south on the main line to-day had reached Pass Manchac, and that the dead bodies of eight persons, including the station agent, his wife and children, had been recovered at that point. The other victims, according to the report, were section hands, who were drowned during the tidal wave, which swept up Lake Manchac.

The Illinois Central officials have not succeeded in locating limited passenger train No. 2, which left New Orleans Monday night, and which was running through the marshes during the height of the storm. Much apprehension is felt for its safety. All telegraph communication between Jackson and points south of McComb has been cut off and the information brought to the local offices this afternoon was from the crew of a local freight train that left McComb early to-day.

DEAD NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

Terre Bonne Section Hardest Hit By Great Storm.

Houma, La., Sept. 22.—Definite reports of the loss of life in Terre Bonne, as the result of Monday's hurricane, have brought the number of known dead in this section up to eighteen persons.

The list includes:
LEON RHODES AND WIFE.
HENRY DILLONS, aged 12 years.
JOE PESAECAL and family of three.
MRS. JOSEPH HEBERT.
B. BURKE, wife and six children.
MISS DUPRE.
MRS. L. DOMANQUE.

The families of T. Rhodes and Walter Rhodes, consisting of fourteen persons, are reported missing.

There was no tidal wave south of Houma, a rumor, which was circulated in the North to-day notwithstanding.

Disabled Bark Towed Into Port.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 22.—With signals of distress flying, the Norwegian bark Parkwood, ten days out from Gulfport, with a cargo of lumber for Buenos Ayres, was towed into port this afternoon, having encountered the gulf hurricane Sunday night when 200 miles off Pensacola. The vessel, during the height of the storm, shipped an immense sea, which broke the leg of the master, threw the second mate against a mast, breaking three ribs, injured the first mate about the head and hurt three sailors who were on deck.

The bark was badly damaged.

Fishing Schooner Rescued.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 22.—The British steamship Rathlinhead, bound from Rio Janeiro to Galveston, via Key West, arrived here to-day towing the fishing schooner Mary Farrell, of Mobile, picked up in the gulf yesterday. The Farrel was unseaworthy and far out of her course. The schooner has a cargo of fish aboard, which will be unloaded here as she is unable to proceed. The crew were uninjured, although the vessel encountered the full force of the gulf hurricane.

FORMER POLICEMEN TO HAVE DAY IN COURT.

Court of Appeals To Hear Case Involving Back Salaries of Discharged Louisville Officers.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Oral arguments will be heard by the Court of Appeals on November 14 in the case involving the right to back salary of nineteen policemen who were dismissed from the service in Louisville by the present Board of Public Safety. Arthur Bensinger was here to-day, representing the policemen.

A motion was made to dismiss the appeal in the case of the city of Louisville against J. Hunter Ross, and this was taken under advisement. It is contended that the appeal is not well taken.

FIND BOMB AT JUAREZ NEAR TAFT PLATFORM.

Secreted At Spot Where Meeting of Mexican and American Presidents Is To Be Held.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 22.—A bomb was found to-night in the rear of the customhouse at Juarez, Mex., a few feet from the platform which had been erected for the meeting between President Taft and President Diaz, on October 16. More than thirty arrests were made. Juarez is across the Mexican border.

TAFT CROSSES GREAT DIVIDE

President To-day Is West of the Rockies.

Charmed by the Wonderful Scenery of Colorado.

Postpones the Conservation Speech For Two Weeks.

UNIQUE GUARD OF HONOR.

Pueblo, Col., Sept. 22.—President Taft to-night is crossing the continental divide and to-morrow morning will find himself west of the Rocky Mountains. All day the President has traveled with the panorama of the white-capped peaks of the Rockies in view, and at one time the train ran for a mile or more through fields of snow. To-night, at Tennessee Pass, the climb to the top of the divide carries the President to an altitude of 10,240 feet.

For the first time the President traveled through the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, where at one place the half-mile deep canyon is so narrow that there is not room for the track and the river, and the former has to be carried over the rushing waters by means of a hanging bridge, suspended by cables embedded in the rocky walls of the chasm. The eleven-mile ride through the canyon was made by moonlight, the President's train having left here at 6:40 p. m. and reaching the hanging bridge two hours later.

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In Good Condition.

The President did not feel the altitude and at the end of his first week of "one night stands" he is in splendid health, despite the efforts of the hospitable West and its elaborate and never-ending breakfasts, luncheons and dinners. Mr. Taft's voice also is in the best of condition. There was a little huskiness for a time, but it has disappeared.

Beginning the first of the two days of his Colorado tour Mr. Taft motored fourteen miles out of Denver to breakfast this morning at the home of Thomas F. Walsh and at the request of the owner rechristened as "Cionmel" the estate heretofore known as "Wolhurst."

Taking train at Wolhurst, with an additional train filled with Colorado people, the President proceeded to Colorado Springs, where he made a brief address in the public park to one of the largest crowds of the trip, and then made a hurry-up automobile tour to points of scenic interest. At an eminence overlooking the valley of the Garden of the Gods, with the Rockies in the background and dark clouds playing tag with Pike's Peak, Mr. Taft expressed his admiration of the view with unrestrained enthusiasm.

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Pueblo Next Stop.

From Colorado Springs the party came on to Pueblo, where the President left the train at the Mineral Palace Park and was driven at the head of a long procession of automobiles to the State Fair grounds to face another exuberant throng and to make a brief extemporaneous speech in appreciation of the reception that Colorado has extended him.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger joined the presidential party at Denver and will go through to Seattle with the President. He will assist Mr. Taft to-morrow afternoon in the formal opening of the Gunnison tunnel at Montrose, Col., the greatest irrigation project the Government has ever undertaken.

Mr. Taft announced to-day that he will not make his speech upon the subject of the conservation of natural resources—the topic of supreme interest in the country through which he will pass during the next two weeks—until he reaches Spokane on September 28.

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Indicates Position.

It was at Spokane that the controversy between Mr. Ballinger and Chief Forester Pinchot arose, and Mr. Taft regards it as probably the best place to discuss the issue. In the brief references he has made in his speeches so far, Mr. Taft has declared that reclamation must go on, but that it must be in conformity with the law, and that no project will be undertaken until the money for the work is on hand.

It was learned to-day that at the same time President Taft wrote his letter to Secretary Ballinger sustaining him in all that he has done as head of the Interior Department, he also wrote a letter to Mr. Pinchot. Further than to say that he has had frequent correspondence with Mr. Pinchot, and that they always have been the warmest of friends, Mr. Taft will not further comment upon the matter.

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Sheriffs Guard President.

The presidential tour took on its first picturesque colorings of the West to-day when thirty-two sheriffs of Colorado counties, in the costumes of the plains, joined the party in a special car to act as a guard of honor to the President during his stay in the State. In khaki trousers, blue flannel shirts, peeked hats, cartridge belts and pistol handles protruding from holsters, they surrounded the President at every step. Advance arrangements had been made for mounts for the sheriffs, and they found a bunch of bronchos awaiting them at each city visited.

In his speech at Colorado Springs this afternoon the President said:

"We are entering upon an era of prosperity that I hope will be exceptional even in the history of our prosperity, but in doing so we must be careful not to foget the obligation there is upon us to adopt such legislative measures in State and Nation as shall prevent a recurrence of the abuses which were brought so plainly to the minds of the people by my predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt.

* * *

Time To Be Alert.

"It is easy when you are comfortable, and when the income is coming in, to think everything is all right, but it is just about that time when the sappers and miners begin their work upon the foundations of society with reference to the abuses to which I have referred.

"And this administration is pledged with the aid of the people to put upon the statute books such additional legislation as shall clinch the advance in the standards of business and in the management of railroads and industrial corporations which were set up by my predecessor in his talks to the people and in his messages to Congress.

"Now, I think we have made great advance under his influence, but we must not stop. He took up the question of conservation of our resources, including the reclamation of land, the preservation of forests, the deepening of our waterways, and pledged all his efforts in the direction of a scientific solution of these questions. Such a policy cannot be brought to a culmination in one administration, or two or three. All that each one can say while he is responsible is that his best efforts will be devoted to carrying out these policies, not only to devoting the Government's attention, but also in encouraging the use of private capital and private effort in the same direction."

APPOINT COMMITTEES.

Hickman Prepares To Entertain President Taft.

Hickman, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—At a meeting called for the purpose of arranging for the reception and entertainment of President Taft, here, on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 26, a motion was made to have the chairman appoint four to act as chairman of four committees. The motion was carried and the following appointed:

General arrangements, President C. L. Walker; reception, the Hon. R. T. Tyler; entertainment, Mayor Dillon; finance, Col. H. C. Helm.

These chairmen in turn appointed their committees to act with them. Big arrangements are being made for the reception and entertainment of President Taft and the day will be one to be remembered in Western Kentucky. Excursion trains will be run into Hickman on the N., C. and St. L. railroad, from Nashville, and on other roads north and south, and one of the biggest crowds ever had here is expected on that day. President Taft will reach here at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of October 26, and will be here until 5 o'clock, making an address from the Railroad Park.

TAKE FAREWELL LOOK AT GOVERNOR'S FACE

JOHNSON'S BODY LIES IN STATE IN CAPITOL ROTUNDA.

FUNERAL SERVICES TO-DAY AT ST. PETER, MINN.

ALL BUSINESS TO CEASE.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22.—More than 50,000 persons, it is estimated, viewed the body of the late Gov. John A. Johnson as it lay in state in the rotunda of the State Capitol to-day.

Gov. Johnson for the last time belonged to the public all day, save for one brief hour, between 6 and 7 o'clock, when the building was closed to everyone except Mrs. Johnson and a few friends.

Mrs. Johnson remained in the building a full hour, taking her last farewell. After she departed, the doors were again flung open and the long file again began to move. When the doors closed for the night at 9:30 o'clock there were still hundreds outside who had been unable to gain admittance.

The body of Gov. Johnson will be taken to St. Peters, Minn., to-morrow in a special train.

C. G. Schultz, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to-day ordered all schools of the State closed to-morrow in honor of Gov. Johnson. In most of the St. Paul schools memorial services will be held.

Throughout the entire State there will be a cessation of business and manufacturing from 3 to 3:05 o'clock in the afternoon. Every wheel will cease turning and cars will stop.

There will be no religious services at the Capitol. The body will be escorted to the railway station by ten companies of militia preceded by a band of 100 pieces.

The active pallbearers have been selected from among the Governor's close personal friends. They are: Frank A. Day, who was his private secretary; F. B. Lynch, T. D. O'Brien, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; E. T. Young, former Attorney General; A. C. Weiss, manager of the Duluth Herald, and John C. Wise, of Mankato.

The honorary pallbearers include the four living ex-Governors of the State, L. F. Hubbard, John Lind, Samuel R. Van Sant and Knute Nelson, with Gov. A. O. Eberhart, C. M. Start, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Gov. John Burk, of North Dakota, and President Cyrus Northrup, of the University of Minnesota.

Arriving at St. Peter to-morrow, the body will be taken to the Presbyterian church, where religious services will be held.

INDIANA METHODIST CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

Decides To Engage In the Local Option Campaign In Knox County—Elect Officers.

Washington, Ind., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The local option campaign of Knox county is to involve the Indiana Methodist conference now in session here. Bishop McDowell to-day announcing that he had received numerous requests for ministers to fill the pulpits of Vincennes and Knox county next Sunday.

He declared that he will assign prominent anti-saloon ministers to all the churches of Knox county and will also send the district quartet to Vincennes to take part in the demonstration there Sunday. The State Conference being held here is attended by 400 ministers. The conference was organized to-day by electing the following officers:

Bishop, W. F. McDowell; secretary, W. H. Honaton; treasurer, S. J. Cross.

The Home and Foreign Mission Societies report benevolent offerings of $121,236 during the past year, of which $34,865 was given to foreign missions. This afternoon the ministers were taken in automobiles on sightseeing trips over the city.

ADOPTS RESOLUTION CONDEMNING PROHIBITION.

German Roman Catholic Central Verein Goes On Record At Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—The German Roman Catholic Central Verein to-day adopted without debate a resolution condemning prohibition as a cure for the liquor evil. It was one of a score or more resolutions of a religious and social nature on which the organization took action, and was one of the few which escaped a lively debate over some of the provisions. The resolution against prohibition is in line with former action of the Central Verein, and while denouncing enforced abstience from liquor, recommends temperance.

EXPERTS DEBATE CORPORATION TAX

Lawson Purdy's Paper Precipitates Discussion.

Delegates At the Conference Clamor For Recognition.

Frost Objects To Bringing In Political Issues.

HIS MOTION IS OVERRULED.

With the all-important subject of taxation for corporations in the United States before them the delegates attending the third International Conference on State and Local Taxation at The Seelbach yesterday afternoon at the fourth session agreed and disagreed with each other for three long, weary hours. They declared that corporations and trusts should not be regulated by taxation; they proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States; they championed the cause of the common man and finally adjourned at 5 o'clock with probably a clearer knowledge of what step should be taken, but without having decided on any definite conclusion. The association, however, probably will go on record at one of the sessions to-day, when the resolution committee files its report.

The long debate yesterday grew out of a paper read by Lawson Purdy, of New York, devoted to "Proposed Changes in Federal Taxation." A paper read by Allen R. Foote, president of the association, at the opening session Tuesday on the subject of "The Power of Taxation Should be Regulated," also was partly responsible for the debate yesterday afternoon.

* * *

President Taft Misled.

Mr. Purdy in his paper took occasion to say that President William Howard Taft has been misled on the subject of an address delivered at Denver, Col., a day or two ago. This announcement caused many of the delegates present to sit up and take notice, for they had not the slightest inkling that Mr. Purdy or any other delegate would make an effort to reply to the President. However, by way of preamble, Mr. Purdy said:

"My paper was prepared before I read President Taft's address on the corporation tax. With the objects the President aims at I am in general accord, but I think my paper shows that he has been misled as to the similarity between the British Income Tax and the Corporation Tax."

It was noted by the delegates present that Mr. Purdy laid emphasis on the word "objects" from which they gathered that he does not wholly share the views of Mr. Taft. In the course of his reading Mr. Purdy brought out the following:

"The Corporation Income Tax law is the most unequal in existence. It causes corporations to dissolve and become partnership concerns to escape the taxation. That the law discriminates against two corporations doing the same business there can be no doubt, for the corporation that has common and preferred stock is affected in such a way that an injustice is done the common stockholders, inasmuch as the burden of the tax falls on them."

* * *

Condemned By Accountants.

Further on in his paper Mr. Purdy declared that the Corporation Tax law has been condemned by expert accountants who audit the records and affairs of the big corporations as a failure. He said that this action on the part of men who are familiar with the affairs of the corporations is sufficient to convince that the Corporation Tax law stands in need of repair.

Mr. Purdy further said that, in some States, the taxation is moderate and not difficult to impose. These do not work a hardship, but in many States in the union the systems are injurious to enterprise and development, he said.

In his opinion the only income tax law that has a chance to succeed must be patterned after the British system. The system that stipulates the $2 per capita tax can never succeed, he said, for the following reasons:

"It is equitable only to charge 3 per cent. of the expenditures of each State. The $2 per capita tax would amount to 36 per cent. in the Southern States."

The applause that greeted Mr. Purdy when he concluded his paper lasted for several minutes. When it died away delegates all over the house were clamoring to be heard. Gov. E. F. Noel, of Mississippi, was given the floor and said in effect:

* * *

Hardly Fair.

"It is hardly fair that the stockholder of a corporation should be made subject to taxation when the bondholder is allowed to go free. The only way to get at the bondholder is through the corporation and therefore believe that the Federal Government is the power to bring this about. The condition and the affairs of every corporation should be given publicity. Their books and records should be open at all times so as to prevent any falsification. I know and you know that there are those connected with corporations almost everywhere who are opposed to publicity because they are identified with corporations solely for personal gain. It is these individuals mostly we have to cope with.

"The stockholder of a corporation has little or no voice in its management. He is in nearly every case interested in his dividend. He has no power to uphold his own end, but he is deserving of protection. He has the right to know how the business is being conducted, for corporations are creatures of the statutes and the men who made them are worthy of consideration. Let the Federal Government declare a law all over the United States providing for true statements and publicity and the stockholder is placed on an equality with the bondholder."

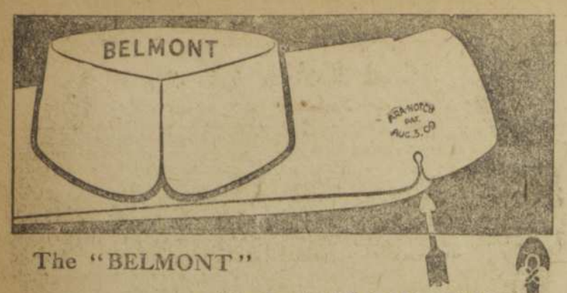
* * *

Did Not Share Views.

Gov. Noel, in his speech, did not share the views of many of the delegates present that the States should have the jurisdiction and the power to regulate. He said:

"When a law is made in the State it slips over the border, but when it is ordered by the Federal Government all over the nation it is final and those undesirable corporations will have to comply or get out. The corporation that works detrimental to the men that make the statutes has no right to exist."

Prof. Roper, of North Carolina, went on record as opposed to the views of



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It eliminates the buttonhole that bothers.

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those in favor of taxation of corporations. He said:

"I am quite inclined to think in favor of a National income tax for excises and customs taxes will fall off some day. The growing demands of the nation bear to this conviction. When a time arrives the need of a new source of income will be recognized everywhere. I cannot, however, feel that, in spite of the fact that I read a paper before a convention of this association two years ago to the contrary, that a corporation should be taxed. If we cannot regulate them without taxation we acknowledge that they are stronger than we, and we therefore fail as a Government. But I do not believe that we will fail. I am firmly convinced that we are equal to the task before us, and that the time will come when all of these subjects will have been adjusted. I do not own a share of stock in any corporation, but I am not trying to uphold anything that I am identified with. I merely say that I am not in favor of placing unnecessary burdens upon the great means of our growth. I do not believe in Federal taxation of corporations; certainly not in the present form."

* * *

Favors Convention of States.

Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, of Cornell University, was recognized by the chairman, Gov. Willson. He lost no time in disclosing his attitude toward the views presented by President Allen at the opening session, when he urged a convention of States to work out the taxation problem. He said:

"I do not believe that taxation laws should be drawn for revenue only and not for regulation purposes. The problem of controlling the corporate form of business is undoubtedly the largest we have to contend with, and I am of the opinion that all sides should be represented at the time and place of adjustment.

"While representation has been provided for in all the States at the convention embraced in the resolution, the Federal Government has been left out entirely. This, I think, is not fair. It seems to me that the Federal Government should be called in at such a meeting, for the Government itself is criticized for acting hastily on the corporation law. It was said that they passed it without asking any why's or wherefore's of the people. Therefore, let us not lay ourselves open to an attack by acting on this question without consulting the Government. In other words, let us not make the same mistake that has been charged against the Government."

* * *

Puts Up Good Argument.

Mr. Glass, a delegate from the State of Kansas, gave an excellent reason why corporations should be exempted from taxation. He was recognized at the height of the controversy and came very near settling the debate, for he won many of the doubtful ones to his way of thinking with an undeniable argument. He said:

"I have no patience with the men who seek to tax us, our Government. We are all citizens of the United States as well as citizens of the States we represent at this conference. The strongest reason that I can offer why a corporation should not be made subject to taxation is that the corporation is never affected. It is the common man that pays for the increase levied upon the corporation. He is the one who has to bear the brunt of the imposition. The corporation shifts the responsibility to his weak shoulders by advancing the charge for the products and I, for one, am willing to let the corporation go in order to save him. I am in favor of an income tax, because the man who has an income will have to pay in proportion to his income. He cannot, like the corporation, shift it to the man who is not in a position to pay."

Pro and con the question was argued. As fast as one speaker surrendered the floor another man was there to take his place, and some times two or three were clamoring to be heard. Finally, for a few minutes, the corporation tax was knocked sky high, when J. E. Frost, of Olympia, Wash., chairman of the State Board of Taxation, declared that the delegates, in discussing national issues, were exceeding their authority. He rose with a programme of the convention in Louisville and holding it aloft, said:

* * *

Should Avoid Political Issues.

"I hold here a programme of this conference which reads 'Third International Conference on State and Local Taxation.' According to this we are limited to a discussion of State issues and have no authority to trespass upon the Federal Government. If any resolution is offered here embracing the National issues, such as the corporation tax, I am going to object. Further, I do not think we should call political issues into this meeting. I came 3,000 miles to discuss State and local taxation, and I want to see the call of this meeting observed."

Mr. Frost was supported in his stand by another delegate and it looked for a while as though the debate on the corporation tax had reached its Waterloo, but it was finally pointed out that the association is already on record with regard to the national issues and the debate, legalized in this way, began again. It was finally concluded at 1 o'clock, when the body was adjourned.

Besides the paper read by Mr. Purdy, "The Relations of State and Federal Finance" were embraced in an essay by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, New York. In the absence of the author of this paper, Oscar L. Pond, a delegate from Columbia University, was called to the platform to read the paper.

* * *

Denounces System.

Mr. Seligman, in his paper, also denounced the system that subjects the stockholder of a corporation to taxation and allows the bondholder to escape. Mr. Pond, in reading for the author, said:

"Why the man who invests $10,000 in railroad stock should be taxed and the man who invests in bonds allowed to go scot-free has never been explained. It is clearly evident that the line should not be drawn in this way, for the rights of all men are equal."

In promulgating a remedy for this condition of affairs, it was stated in the paper that the Federal Government should assess the taxes and thereby allow the State to profit by the assessment. Equality and adequacy in income tax, however, must be reached without the sacrifice of all that is now considered of meritorious construction.

* * *

Between Love and Duty.

Gov. Glasscock, of West Virginia is very much interested in the tax subjects being discussed by experts of international fame, but at the same time he would like to get out to the ball park and see the local team eat 'em alive. The Governor is anxious to keep in touch with the conference and yet he would like to applaud a good two-bagger and suffer heart disease over a close decision.

Yesterday he gently suggested that a short recess 'long about 2:30 o'clock, lasting until banquet time, might be proper, so that the distinguished visitors could "look over" Louisville. Gov. Glasscock's excuse stood in no more favor with President Foote, of the Tax Association, than the office boy's "deceased aunt" story, and the conference went merrily along—although it must be confessed that some delegates sneaked away to the ball grounds.

* * *

Calm Before Storm.

The morning session could easily be termed the calm before the storm, for it in nowise resembled the battle in the afternoon over the corporation tax. Although the papers read by James W. Noel, of Indianapolis, Joseph A. DeBoer, of Montpelier, Vt., and Frederick L. Hoffman, of Newark, N. J., were far-reaching and of the utmost importance to the delegates and the people at large, harmony reigned throughout. There were no deadlocks of any kind to ruffle up the spirits of those who voted to adjourn after the noon hour to attend an informal luncheon in the Rathskeller at 1 o'clock.

When the morning session was called to order Gov. Noel, of Mississippi, presiding in the absence of Gov. Willson, the permanent chairman, announced that W. H. Gardiner, of New York City, requested leave to postpone the reading of his paper on "Public Relations and Taxation of Public Utilities." James W. Noel, an attorney of Indianapolis, was then introduced as the first speaker.

Mr. Noel devoted his paper to "Taxation of Insurance Companies." He declared at the outset that the system that imposes a levy upon an insurance company is incompetent. He declared that, in the face of expert judiciary rulings, excise and franchise taxations have been imposed upon insurance companies unjustly. He laid emphasis upon the statement that such a condition of affairs is repugnant, partly because the $11,000,000 collected in the United States in 1908 gave the insurance companies an excuse for not reducing premiums and failure to pay dividends.

* * *

Mortality Tables.

The most important part of Mr. Noel's paper, however, touched upon the old mortality tables established during or after the Civil War, under which insurance companies to-day are allowed to base the amount of premiums. He said that inasmuch as the sewage of cities is affected scientically all over the country to-day and since improved methods of sanitation have been discovered and medical men have made great progress, the average human life has been prolonged from five to nine years. In view of this he declared that insurance companies should fix a lower premium upon policies, but the imposition of the tax will not allow them or justify them in granting relief to the people.

This, to the delegates at the conference, was entirely new. They consoled the conclusion of the paper that Mr. Noel had touched upon the most important subject as regards insurance companies when he called for the appointment of a commission to create new mortality tables. They rewarded Mr. Noel with hearty applause.

The papers read by Joseph A. DeBoer, president of the National Insurance Company, of Montpelier, Vermont, and Frederick L. Hoffman, of Newark, N. J., statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, also dealt with insurance. While Mr. DeBoer's paper received the most applause of any read at the meeting Mr. Hoffman caused the delegates to stare with astonishment with some startling declarations.

* * *

Seeking Supervision.

He charged that, under the disguise of raising revenue, the Federal Government is seeking supervision and control of insurance companies throughout the nation. He said in effect:

"The Federal Government is bent on destroying. In imposing a tax upon insurance companies they are taking an undue advantage of the very people they represent. In the beginning they declared the levy upon the insurance companies and have been increasing it steadily. There is no way to tell where it will stop. It may rise all the way from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent."

In addition, Mr. Hoffman made the startling statement that it is not the purpose of an insurance company to make money. He said that it exists only to rescue the common man from privation and want. He concluded by asking the question:

"Would it not be better to practice Federal economy rather than raise the revenue by oppressing the people?"

Although the morning session was shortened somewhat by the absence of Mr. Gardiner it started long after the appointed hour and consequently it was nearly 1:30 o'clock before the delegates voted to adjourn to attend the informal luncheon in the Rathskeller. They enjoyed a pleasant hour and returned to the fray in the afternoon looking refreshed.

* * *

Warm Time Likely.

The session yesterday afternoon on the corporation tax doubtless will be remembered by many of the delegates as one of the hottest in the early history of the association, but the session to-night bids fair to wax warmer even than did the contest yesterday. It will be devoted entirely to the report of the committee on resolutions. No papers are on the programme for this session, which is taken to mean that the programme committee knew what was in store.

According to those whose opinions are worth something, the resolutions committee will report favorably on the corporation tax plan advanced by Mr. Foote at the opening session. The result will be a bitter fight, for opinion seems to be divided among the delegates on this subject. It was predicted last night, however, that the final vote will sustain Mr. Foote on his resolutions, but it is not believed that the resolutions committee will submit anything on the income tax proposition. It is believed that they will pass this by entirely.

The resolutions committee, made up of men representing thirty-two States and three provinces, was finally given out yesterday as follows:

* * *

Resolutions Committee.

Chairman, Charles J. Bullock, Massachusetts; B. E. Howard, California; W. J. Galligan, Colorado; W. H. Corbin, Connecticut; Philip L. Cannon, Delaware; E. C. Kontz, Georgia; John W. Hagleson, Idaho; Frank P. Crandon, Illinois; C. W. Wassam, Iowa; Earl Akers, Kansas; James A. Breathitt, Kentucky; Edward W. Wheeler, Maine; George M. Brady, Maryland; Robert H. Shields, Michigan; William Schaper, Minnesota; Gov. E. F. Noel, Mississippi; Gouverneur Calhoun, Missouri; H. H. Swain, Montana; Albert Watkins, Nebraska; Frank S. Streeter, New Hampshire; Royal Meeker, New Jersey; Lawson Purdy, New York; Charles L. Raper, North Carolina; James E. Boyle, North Dakota; W. A. Alsdorf, Ohio; W. B. Anthony, Oklahoma; Charles V. Galloway, Oregon; N. E. Hause, Pennsylvania; Robert S. Franklin, Rhode Island; George W. McCutchen, South Carolina; C. W. Thompson, South Dakota; Prof. James D. Hoskins, Tennessee; J. J. Thomas, Utah; Joseph A. DeBoer, Vermont; C. B. Kegley, Washington; T. C. Townsend, West Virginia; N. P. Haugen, Wisconsin; William R. Schnitger, Wyoming; John Perrie, Alberta; T. S. T. Smellie, Ontario, and J. N. Bayne, Saskatchewan.

* * *

Banquet At The Seelbach.

The care and strife of the trying session in the afternoon was forgotten entirely last night as if it had never occurred, when all the delegates and their women folk assembled at an elaborate banquet, prepared in their honor by the local committee. It began at 7:30 o'clock and lasted for nearly three hours. An excellent menu was enjoyed to the utmost by all who were present and very little was said about the technical taxation matters. Speeches of good cheer and good humor marked the festivities throughout.

No programme for speakers had been prepared and Toastmaster A. Y. Ford was merciless in his attitude toward the guests when they tried to wriggle out of an oratorical situation. However, when they saw there was no escape, they responded with courage and delivered some very graceful and appropriate talks sparkling with gems of wit and humor.

Following are those who made addresses:

Gov. W. E. Glasscock, of West Virginia; George Pattinson, Ontario, Can., member Ontario Parliament; W. H. Davis, Versailles, Ky., member Kentucky Tax Commission; Prof. C. J. Bullock, Cambridge, Mass.; Allen R. Foote, president and originator of the Tax Association; Gov. Augustus E. Willson, Kentucky; Gov. E. F. Noel, Missippi, and C. V. Galloway, of Oregon, member of Oregon Tax Commission.

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This standard and popular aperient water is the best remedy for indigestion and irregularities of the bowels and stomach. It is so well and favorably known that it needs no introduction—that it has been used so long and so extensively is its best recommendation. It acts quickly and surely, but withal gently, and leaves no unpleasant or bad after effects. Try it yourself when you suffer from

CONSTIPATION

PROPOSED CHANGES IN FEDERAL TAXATION

DISCUSSED BY LAWTON PURDY, OF NEW YORK, IN MASTERLY FASHION.

Lawson Purdy, president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, of New York City, delivered a masterly address on "Chapter Federal Taxation" yesterday afternoon. It follows:

The Congress has submitted to the States an amendment to the Constitution intended to make certain the power of Congress to levy an income tax. At the same session a Federal law was enacted imposing a tax on the income of corporations. Various excuses are offered for this law. It is said to be a temporary expedient for raising needed revenue. On the other hand, the possible revenue is regarded as only incidental to a new plan for obtaining information to be used in regulating the management of corporations.

Whatever may be the reasons for the enactment of this law it was enacted suddenly, without warning and without adequate discussion. It represents a wide departure from all previous legislation. We ought to analyze it carefully and consider whether or not it deserves approval.

This new Federal law requires every corporation "to pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business by such corporation * * * equivalent to 1 per centum upon the entire net income over and above $5,000 received by it from all sources during such year, exclusive of amounts received by it as dividends upon stock or other corporations." Net income is ascertained by deducting from the gross income received within the year from all sources.

1. All necessary expenses paid out within the year.

2. Losses sustained and depreciation suffered.

3. Interest actually paid on bond or other indebtedness to an amount not exceeding the paid up capital stock.

4. Taxes paid within the year.

5. Dividends upon stock of other corporations subject to the tax hereby imposed.

Although called an excise tax "with respect to the carrying on or doing business" that language appears to have been employed solely for the purpose of following the decision of the Supreme Court in the Spreckels case. (192 U. S. 397, 411.)

* * *

Income Tax On Corporations.

While the tax based on corporation income is called an "excise tax" in the apparent hope that the phrase will disguise it when it is presented to the Supreme Court, it is in reality a partial income tax. Congress has endeavored to follow the latest decisions of the Supreme Court, and in so doing has enacted a law which has all the defects of the most poorly devised income tax and other defects peculiar to itself. It interferes with a source of revenue universally employed by the States and vital to many of them. For twenty-five years the States have gradually been advancing toward a complete separation of State and local revenues. One of the most important sources of State revenue, and in some States the most important, is the tax on corporations. In some States these taxes on corporations are moderate and easily enforced, and do not impose unnecessary burdens upon the corporations; in others, they are ill-devised, unequal, and require peculiar and troublesome systems of accounting. The reports required by the Federal Government have no relation to the tax reports required by the States, and therefore will compel additional accounting expense.

The form of this tax on corporation income renders necessary a most inquisitorial procedure. The States have the power to tax corporations without prying into their business secrets, and some of them do this now, with marked success, so far as revenue is concerned.

It is contended that this taxing act can be used to aid in the proper regulation of corporation activity. How this can be done does not appear, nor why it should be done. The United States Government has power to regulate interstate commerce and exercises the power through the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Sherman act. It has no constitutional power to regulate business corporations. These corporations are the creatures of the States. The States prescribe the rules for their creation and have power to prescribe the rules for their conduct. If the United States proposes to regulate these corporations it is exceeding its constitutional power and trenching on the power of the States.

* * *

Made In Derision.

It has been suggested that the power to tax incomes should be reserved to the States. This suggestion must be made in derision or profound ignorance. Several States have tried to impose income taxes and failed utterly, as they must fail. The only income tax law, which has a chance of success, must be patterned after the British income tax, which taxes all incomes and uses corporations as tax collectors. This requires nation-wide jurisdiction.

During the fiscal year ending in 1907 Great Britain received over $150,000,000 from the income tax. A very large part of this revenue was collected without any inquisitorial procedure, by requiring every corporation to deduct the tax from the dividends and interest paid to the shareholders and bondholders. Banks are required to deduct the tax from the distributions of income, which they make as fiscal agents for corporations and foreign governments. In general the policy of the British law is in every possible case to reach the income before it is paid to the one entitled to receive it.

The collection of the tax in this manner does not depend upon the truthfulness of the person taxed and the collections are said to be almost equal to the total amount due. So far as the collection of the British income tax depends upon the statement of the person taxed, there is the inevitable loss always incident to a tax of this character. It is possible, however, by the same general methods to check individual returns.

* * *

An Impossibility.

It is, of course, impossible for any State Government to levy an income tax at source after the British fashion, for it could only exercise control over the corporations of its own creation. When the source of the income was outside the State it would be helpless. Even if every State enacted an income tax identical in terms, it would still be impossible to enact an effective law, for the reasons given. So long as all the States did not have the same law a State income tax would inevitably be as farcical as the tax on personal property is now. A fundamental rule, which should govern any tax, is that it should affect in the same way all persons similarly situated. The corporation income tax law is most unequal in its operation. The unequal effect of the law is illustrated by a news item in the Journal of Commerce (New York) of August 27, in which it is set forth that a shoe manufacturing company doing an annual business of $10,000,000 a year has dissolved the corporation and become a partnership to escape the tax, and, probably more important still, the inquisition into its private affairs. It will be surprising if any corporation engaged in a keen competitive business, which can possibly dissolve and continue business as a partnership does not do so, when as a corporation, the intimate details of its business must be filed as a public record in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The corporate form of doing business doubtless has great advantages over a partnership, but the advantages of doing a corporation are in no sense a special privilege, as they are open to all persons similarly situated on the same terms. It is, moreover, the States and not the Federal Government, that offer the advantages of incorporation.

* * *

The Law Discriminates.

The law discriminates between corporations doing similar business and having the same invested capital. This opens opportunities for avoiding the intended effect of the law. Let us assume an extreme case: Two corporations have property invested in manufacturing amounting to $1,000,000 each and earn net $100,000 a year. One corporation has $1,000,000 of stock and will pay a tax of $1,000 a year. The other corporation has $50,000 worth of stock and $950,000 of bonds, the bonds all held by stockholders in like proportion. It is provided that interest shall be paid on the bonds up to 20 per cent. per annum if earned. There would be on dividends on the stock. The corporation under the law could deduct the interest paid on the indebtedness equal to the amount of its capital stock, and it would, therefore, pay no tax at all.

There are two real estate corporations, each having $100,000 of stock. They both earn net 6 per cent. per annum, one has no debts, and the other has debts of $800,000. One would pay a tax of $60 a year and the other may pay $260.

When corporations have both preferred and common stock a tremendous injustice may be done to the holders of common stock, for the tax will fall exclusively upon them. Two corporations have each $1,000,000 invested and earn $60,000 a year net. One has $1,000,000 of common stock and the other has $750,000 of preferred and $250,000 of common. The holders of the common stock of the second corporation would be burdened four times as heavily as the holders of the common stock of the first corporation.

No law should be so framed as to encourage bad systems of finance. No tax law should be so framed that its effect depends upon whether a corporation is financed with bonds or without bonds, with preferred or no preferred or with common stock only. This Federal tax invites the formation of corporations with a bonded debt equal to the nominal capital stock and with interest charges on the debt dependent upon earnings. If the tax is upheld and continued we shall see many corporations issuing income bonds.

* * *

The Administration of the Law.

It would seem that the framers of any law should have regard to established commercial usages and methods of accounting. In July a letter was sent to the Attorney General, signed by twelve of the most distinguished firms of public accountants in the country, in which, referring to the corporation tax law, they said: "We have formed the opinion that some of its provisions are absolutely impossible of application, and others violate the accepted principles of sound accounting." These accountants expressly disclaimed any intention to object to the tax and offered their suggestions in the interest of practical administration. These gentlemen audit the business of the great corporations and must certainly know what they know whereof they speak. The law appears to be framed with a view to regard cash receipts and payments only. This question the courts will doubtless be called on to decide.

Every company "subject to the tax" is required to make a return by an affidavit of its principal officer, setting forth the facts required to be stated, in order that the tax may be computed. For failure to make the return there is a penalty of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000. It does not clearly appear that a company in receipt of a net income less than $5,000 is a company "subject to the tax," within the meaning of the law. In either event, the difficulties of administration are extreme. If every company must make the return regardless of whether it had to pay the tax or not, my experience in the New York Tax Department convinces me that the Collector of Internal Revenue has an enormous task before him. A very large percentage of the corporations now in existence are wholly irresponsible. Some are responsible financially, but are officered by men who are not advised by counsel and who are ignorant of the law. They will either fail to make any return at all or will make their returns in such fashion that they will not be understood. If, on the other hand, the language of the statute is to be interpreted to mean that only corporations liable to pay the tax are required to make a return the task of the Collector will be harder still.

* * *

Constitutional Limitations.

If this so-called excise tax was enacted in good faith for revenue purposes its iniquities must perhaps be charged to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. In order to consider intelligently the problem which confronted Congress it is necessary to examine the constitutional limitations upon the taxing power of Congress and to review the controversies which have arisen in relation to the phrase "direct tax" as used in the Constitution. The Constitution provides that no "capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken." The enumeration is provided for in Section 2 of Article I. It relates primarily to the apportionment of representatives in Congress. The wording of the section is as follows:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct."

Various theories have been advanced by persons who have not studied the proceedings of the constitutional convention to explain this provision in regard to the apportionment of direct taxes in proportion to the enumeration of the population. It has even been suggested that the framers of the Constitution had not considered plans for preserving the taxing power of the States.

It is a matter of history that Gov. Morris suggested the provision in order to effect a compromise between the free States and the slave States, over the question of representation in Congress. The free States desired only free persons to be represented, while the slave States desired representation in proportion to their total population, including slaves. Morris suggested that taxation and representation should go together. The proposition was accepted and the slave States then acceded to the reduction of their representation, as provided in the Constitution—that is, that they should receive representation in proportion to three-fifths of their slaves. There was practically no consideration of the word "direct." Morris first proposed "that taxation shall be in proportion to representation." This was criticised on the ground that it would cripple the power of Congress, and Morris amended his proposition so that it should only apply to direct taxation.

The Constitution was adopted in 1787, and only eight years later the Supreme Court of the United States construed the phrase "direct taxes" in the case of Hylton vs. The United States. (3 Dallas 171). In 1880 the constitutionality of the income tax act of 1864 was unanimously affirmed by the Supreme Court. (Springer vs. United States, 102 U. S. 586).

* * *

What Judge Swayne Wrote.

Judge Swayne, who wrote the opinion of the Court, thus referred to the Hylton case:

"In Hylton vs. United States (supra), a tax had been laid upon pleasure carriages. The plaintiff in error insisted that the tax was void, because it was a direct tax, and had not been apportioned among the States as required by the Constitution, where such taxes are imposed. The case was argued on both sides by counsel of eminence and ability. It was heard and determined by four Judges—Wilson, Paterson, Chase and Iredell. The first three named had been distinguished members of the constitutional convention. Wilson was on the committee that reported the completed draft of the instrument, and warmly advocated its adoption in the State convention of Pennsylvania. The fourth was a member of the convention of North Carolina that adopted the Constitution. The case was decided in 1796. The Judges were unanimous. The tax was held not to be a direct tax. Each Judge delivered a separate opinion."

Judge Swayne quotes from the opinion of Judge Chase as follows:

"That he would give no judicial opinion upon the subject, but that he was inclined to think that the direct taxes contemplated by the Constitution were only two—a capitation tax and a tax on land."

Justice Iredell said: 'Perhaps a direct tax, in the sense of the Constitution, can mean nothing but a tax on something inseparably annexed to the soil. * * * A land or poll tax may be considered of this description. The latter is to be so considered, particularly under the present Constitution, on account of the slaves in the Southern States, who give a ratio in the representation in the proportion of three to five."

Justice Paterson said he never entertained a doubt "that the principal, he would not say the only, objects contemplated by the Constitution as falling within the rule of apportionment, were a capitation tax, and a tax on land." From these views the other judges expressed no dissent. (102 U. S. 600, 601).

Judge Swayne concludes the opinion as follows:

"Chancellor Kent, speaking of the case of Hylton vs. United States, says: 'The better opinion seemed to be that the direct taxes contemplated by the Constitution were only two, viz., a capitation or poll tax and a tax on land.' 1 Com. 267. See also Cooley, Taxation, page 5, note 2; Pomeroy, Const. Law 157; Sharswood's Blackstone, 308, note; Rawle, Const. 20; Sergeant Const. 356.

"We are not aware that any writer, since Hylton vs. United States was decided, has expressed a view of the subject different from that of these authors.

"Our conclusions are, that direct taxes, within the meaning of the Constitution, are only capitation taxes, as expressed in that instrument, and taxes on real estate, and that the tax of which the plaintiff in error complains is within the category of an excise or duty. Pomeroy Const. Law, 177; Pacific Insurance Co. vs. Soule, and Scholey vs. Rew, supra.

"Against the considerations, in one scale, in favor of these propositions, what has been placed in the other, as a counterpoise? Our answer is, certainly nothing of such weight, in our judgment, as to require any special reply.

"The numerous citations from the writings of forlorn political economists, made by the plaintiff in error, are sufficiently answered by Hamilton in his brief, before referred to." (102 U. S. 602, 603).

* * *

Passed Upon By Supreme Court.

The constitutionality of the income tax of 1894 was passed upon by the Supreme Court in 1895. The court took the modern economic view of the meaning of the words "direct taxes" instead of the historical meaning as expressed by the Supreme Court in all previous decisions. The previous decisions had all been unanimous, but in this case by a vote of a bare majority of the court. The dissenting Justices writing very strong opinions. (Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 158 U. S. 601.)

The theory has recently been advanced that a direct tax ought to be apportioned in accordance with population with justice to the several States, and that the framers of our Constitution intended to protect the States from the imposition of any tax now regarded by our Supreme Court as direct unless it were apportioned. And it is contended that this interpretation of the Constitution leaves the Government with ample power. Of this view Mr. Justice White in his dissenting opinion in the income tax case said:

"On the contrary, instead of doing this, it really deprives the Government of the ability to tax such property at all, because the tax, it is now held, must be imposed by the rule of apportionment according to population. The absolute inequality and injustice of taxing wealth by reference to population and without regard to the amount of the wealth taxed are so manifest that this system should not be extended beyond the settled rule which confines it to direct taxes on real estate. To destroy the fixed interpretation of the Constitution, by which the rule of apportionment according to population, is confined to direct taxes on real estate so as to make the rule include direct taxes on real estate and taxes whether direct or indirect, on invested personal property, stocks, bonds, etc., reads into the Constitution the most flagrantly unjust, unequal and wrongful system of taxation known to any civilized Government. This strikes me as too clear for argument." (158 U. S. 712.)

A brief examination of the last census statistics confirms what Justice White said. It is sufficient to compare a few of the divisions of the United States as reported in the census. The census reports the estimated value of all property in every State. While this estimate may be far from accurate, it is made in the same way for each part of the country and furnishes a fairer basis of comparison than the assessed value of property, which is not made upon the same basis and varies greatly in its proportion to true value. If a tax of $1 per head were laid upon the several States for Federal purposes it would amount in the North Atlantic division to about 70 cents per thousand of the estimated value of all property; in the Western division to 50 cents per thousand; in the Southern central division to $1.80 per thousand and in the Southern South Atlantic division to $2.50 per thousand. That is to say, that such a tax would fall in proportion to the wealth of the States five times as heavily on the Southern South Atlantic States as upon the States of the Western division.

* * *

Another Basis of Comparison.

Let us take another basis of comparison: The census reports the total expenditures from current revenue for all purposes in each State. A tax of $1 per head would only amount to 8 per cent. of the expenditure of the North Atlantic States and of the States of the Western division; whereas, it would amount to 18 per cent. of the expenditures of the Southern South Atlantic States. It would thus impose a burden on the Southern South Atlantic States when compared with expenditures four and one-half times as heavy as upon the States of the North Atlantic and Western divisions.

With the facts before it it is inconceivable that Congress will levy a tax upon the States apportioned in accordance with population, when the poorer States will be obliged to pay from four to five times as much as the richer States in proportion to their wealth or expenditures.

Five times the United States has exercised its power to levy a direct tax apportioned among the States. It has done this only in time of great financial strain. The result was a miserable failure. As a means of raising revenue it must be a failure, for it could hardly be possible to extract from any State more than one-third of its local expenditures for all purposes, and a tax of $2 per capita would amount in the States of the Southern South Atlantic division to over 36 per cent. of their entire expenditures. A tax of $2 per capita would only yield to the United States about $160,000,000.

* * *

Conclusion.

From whatever point of view the Federal corporation tax is studied it is unworkable and unjust; it encroaches upon the powers of the States; it is not productive of revenue; it is needlessly inquisitorial; the publicity required is rash and dangerous in the extreme. Its name is a subterfuge, it is an income tax and not an excise tax. It has the vices of income taxes without the merits of an income tax law scientifically framed. The States cannot frame income tax laws that are workable because they lack jurisdiction of the sources of income and incomes must be reached at source to be taxed effectively. If incomes are to be taxed the United States must tax them. In any event the United States should have the power. In view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Pollock case it now seems necessary to amend the Constitution in order that this power may be certain and definite.

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"THE TAX PROBLEM IN LIFE INSURANCE"

JOSEPH A. DE BOER, OF VERMONT, GOES INTO INTRICATE SUBJECT IN DETAIL.

Joseph A. DeBoer, president of the National Life Insurance Company, of Montpelier, Vt., yesterday morning read one of the most interesting papers that has thus far been presented during the present session of the International Tax Association. In it he deals exclusively with taxation of level premium life insurance companies, giving no consideration to fraternal associations, building and loan societies or assessment concerns. The paper follows:

By a level-premium life insurance company is meant one which, in consideration of a fixed premium, agrees to duly charge a specific life insurance service, and, in connection therewith and incidental thereto, makes guarantees in its policies of non-forfeiture and collateral availability, its entire service being based upon the mathematical doctrine of net valuations and statutory reserves. Such a company, in order to maintain its working efficiency and all the requirements imposed by law in the calculation of its liabilities and solvency, from year to year, is compelled to secure a proper volume of new business in order to maintain it in the range of both the natural and economic laws to which its guarantees stand related. This usually compels the company to regard an interstate business as essential to permanency of experience, apart from any natural desire to distribute its services as broadly as possible. An interstate business, in turn, obliges the company to observe all the legal requirements as to accounting, agency supervision, investments, limitations, tests of solvency, standard policy provisions, adjustments of contracts, publicity and taxation. In other words, the company to which this paper relates represents an institution of life insurance founded upon the most exacting actuarial science and directed by all the requirements of laws, without regard to their character or variableness, as now existing in the different States. Both so-called mutual and stock companies are included, but all other concerns are discarded for the reason that the strength, public service, demonstrated experience and vast amount of holdings, as well as income and outgo possibilities, of these old level-premium companies properly group them by themselves in any study of the problems affecting their taxation. Besides, the taxation of life insurance by the different States has developed historically in connection with the rise and progress of these great and useful companies during the last sixty years.

* * *

Recent History of Taxation.

The subject has been constantly to the front, especially during the past four years, having had the attentions of life insurance commissioners, life insurance executives, the American Bar Association and practically every legislative assembly.

The subject is hard to deal with in a satisfactory public manner. From its very nature it involves intricate mathematical concepts, complex State practices, mixed company views and varied ideas of expediency arising from the wants and desires of a given writer.

The sentiment of the question has been touched forcibly, one writer calling life insurance taxation "burdensome and unjust," another declaring it to be "a monstrous injustice," a third advancing his criticism to the status of "a brutal injustice," while a fourth—and these are all quotations from most eminent writers on the subject—fails to understand "why the State should tax transactions which equalize losses?" In short, the subject has been pushed through the underbrush of all sorts and conditions of arguments, the widows and orphans, diminished poorhouses, independent old age, increased individual credit, non-uniformity expense, local inconsistency, double taxation, competitive disadvantages, vicious reciprocal laws, a burden upon policyholders and a charge upon love and thrift in excess of the costs of State supervision. The sentimental, altruistic side to life insurance and the self-dependence of the citizen will always exist, but the very growth in assets of the life insurance companies has raised the legislative interrogatory of securing for government a share of taxation upon the property without regard to the purpose for which it is accumulated or the sources from whence it is derived.

The subject has passed long ago out of any question of no tax on life insurance. The question now is, how much of a tax, what shall be its form, and how uniformly can it be applied in this necessary interstate business in order to conserve policyholders' equities, mutual practice, inexpensive accounting and the mathematical theory upon which the business, all statutory reserves and all policy guarantees exist.

* * *

Arguments Against Taxation.

It is declared that a sound tax system should attack increase of wealth, but not a system of adjusting losses. This fails to admit that life insurance operates to increase wealth by saving it and to increase its use and value through a scientific scheme of its distribution by exchange. It fails, also, to admit that the business through its prudent husbandry of enormous wealth has greatly increased the competitive form in that wealth and, in some directions, brought it into competition with other forms of organized capital and wealth. The tax, therefore, whatever its proper form may be, is not merely levied on the premium, the occupancy or the franchise, but on the wealth or its evidences, although the nature and origin and the ultimate uses of a given amount of wealth must be considered in any equitable and statesmanlike system of taxation to be applied thereto.

It has been argued, also, that for every $100 paid in death losses there are $6 paid in taxes. This is an interesting fact, but it omits reference to the other forms and amounts of service which life insurance supplies in the way of cash surrender values, matured endowments, life annuities, policy loans, lapse values, stock dividends, surplus savings upon the assumptions and the sums disbursed in the care and management of the business. There is a just distinction to be made between the primitive form of assessmentism insurance and the more highly organized form of level premium insurance with its accumulation of reserves. The first represents a widespread effort to get some kind of life insurance at a minimum price within the reach of the mass, while the premium insurance, which has demonstrated certainty of accomplishment, is obliged by its very nature to amass wealth. The tax, whatever form may be found proper, should be laid in lieu of all other taxes upon that wealth.

It is also argued that a tax imposed, now well up toward 2 per cent. on gross premium income, is a tax on policyholders upon the privilege of insuring themselves. In discursive argument almost any kind of special plea can be developed and even reasonably maintained. This argument, however, is a too broad distribution of the middle term. All taxes are paid by the consumer, the user or the person served. A man pays the tax on the property he occupies through rent and indirectly a tax in creating a life insurance estate through his premium, but the argument that the latter is a tax on the privilege to insure is no sounder than it would be to say that a man pays a tax on the privilege to rent. The tax is imposed upon wealth and its supervision and to provide ways and means for the government, precisely as the companies themselves are forced to tax their income for expense accounts of a great variety in order to insure their own stability and growth.

* * *

The Main Argument.

The main argument advanced against taxation of the life company is that the policyholder pays the tax, the inference being that, if the policyholder understands this fact, he will combine with the associates everywhere and destroy all laws now taxing the business.

I have always held to the reverse of this proposition, believing rather that his sole question would be one of a square, uniform, equitable and reasonable deal in the matter and not one of how to break down utterly what many States now look upon as a sure source of revenue. The policyholder pays for everything, the risk, expense of management, taxation, publicity, State supervision, stock dividends, either out of his premiums or out of interest derived from the investment of their reserves. He is practically more interested (and

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have referred to life insurance, as I now do, as possibly next to religion, a superb educational, moral and self-sustaining force, but human existence has also been benefited by agriculture, transportation, manufacturing and public service of various kinds, all taxed, and life insurance cannot on the ground of its service expect to escape taxation, but may demand with strict justice that any taxation of its occupancy or resources shall be equitably and reasonably laid.

* * *

A Form of State Co-operation.

The argument that life insurance conserves the production of wealth and renders it more constant has been made the basis of a claim that it should not be taxed, as representing a higher form of State and national co-operation. However significant and true this statement is, it cannot dispose of the average legislative idea that money and property wherever belonging or from whatever source derived or for whatever purpose held or disbursed, should bear its share in the burdens of government. The payment in advance of the required premium is essential to the success of the scheme, which in turn creates reserves, and these enter into investment competition and become a large part of the world's work, but the premium that is exacted is an equitable share in these funds. With him, therefore, it is not a gift, but a purchase under free choice and a provision for his own well-being. His motive is not a reason for exemption, since, clearly, he is inspired by considerations of self-care and family support in all the operations of his life. The tax must concern itself with being just and reasonable in its relation to all other subjects of taxation. It must not be confiscatory nor so unevenly or irregularly applied as to make its payment confused and difficult in the practical operations of the companies or in their annual accounting processes results. This disposes also of the claim that life insurance has become a branch of government, growing out of the extent and social values of its vast transactions.

In fact, however, only a fraction of our citizens live under its provisions, while government neither practically directs nor guarantees it. It is neither eleemosynary nor a branch of government, but a service to the public, subject to State supervision. If, as is undesirable, life insurance should become a branch of public service, it would pass out of taxation and become an enforced insurance service, a suggestion entirely out of harmony with our free institutions and one which involves the most dangerous political and economic problems imaginable.

* * *

Merit In Claim.

There is much merit in the claim that so much of the premium as directly or indirectly enters into the payment of death losses should not be taxed. In general, however, all the arguments so far considered against all taxation of life insurance may be considered as imperfect and as rather constituting strong reasons for considerate and friendly treatment by the State governments, upon the basis of a tax which shall be reasonable and right. It must distinguish between companies organized for profit and controlled by capital and those other forms of organized effort controlled by insurance or regulated by principles of fraternity and assessment, and it must also be remembered, apart from the existing heavy, burdensome, discriminating and mixed taxes now paid by the companies in cash, that they are also indirectly taxed as a whole through the limitations placed upon them by law in their investment, insurance and policy work.

* * *

One Solution Discussed.

One solution of a just life insurance taxation has been offered by an official of large experience and an unusual reputation in his business. He suggests that all the annual premiums, new and old, received within a given State, be decreased by the costs of insurance, by commissions to its citizens, by death claims, by dividends, by new investments in real estate, mortgages, bonds of railroads and of other companies, and that the balance be taxed "at a rate comparable with taxes upon other property." This form was advanced as a substitute for all other taxation, and it was urged upon the ground that it would be equitable, nondiscriminatory and free from uncertainty. I think that this is not the case. Such a practice would invite manipulations in the values to be taxed through investments, would render uncertain and more varied the tax items which already maintain, would tend to wipe out State revenues from life insurance taxation upon companies doing a small new business, and upon companies having a large old business, would raise the utmost problems as to the mutuality in the distribution of the tax costs, and would create questions between States, counties, cities and towns as to their respective interests in any tax income based upon an average property tax. Such a plan would invite competitions in methods by which, through a distribution of insurance and investments, coupled with a regard for prevailing property taxes, the entire taxation situation would be much further confused than it now is.

What is eminently necessary is a simplification in the taxation of life insurance by the several States—a plan that is clear, easily to be understood, uniform in its application, one that will regard the business, as it should be, as a taxation subject by itself, on account of its nature and public services, and with due distinctions to be admitted for intra-state and interstate operations. No proposition of reform seems to me desirable which does not have regard to uniformity, simplicity, equality, ease of accounting, probable persistency over a long period of time and a nonconfiscatory amount, and hold in view the existing legal requirements as to solvency, distribution of surplus or savings, standardized policy provisions, limitations on investments and the necessary costs of management.

This brings examination of the subject up to the question of the views held by State officers in charge of its supervision.

* * *

Tax Opinions of Insurance Commissioners.

There have been current expressions on the subject by life insurance commissioners dating no further back than May last. Expressions from Southern and Western States dominate, because their officers have of late been unusually active in directing life insurance thought. Taxation has been agitated, everywhere, however, during the last four years. The substance of these discussions is practically covered in the course of this paper because essential to any correct consideration of the subject.

Reducing supervisory opinions to their lowest terms we find the following conclusions: That where cities need money they will not easily yield their hold; that the tax should equal only the costs of State supervision; that taxes should be reduced in reduction of rates; that a fair tax would be 2 per cent on premiums, less losses and dividends, in lieu of all other taxes; that domestic companies should either be exempt or else lightly taxed under some arrangement of reciprocal laws; that State uniformity is impracticable; that national supervision is superior to that by States; that taxation should be only by the State and not also by its subdivisions in any degree; that a tax on reserves was an historic error and is now wisely declined; that the business should pay for its interstate privileges, but not out of proportion to other interests; that as the policyholder pays the tax he should not be subject to increase or to discrimination; that life insurance taxes should be made as light as possible; that the existing average of about 2 per cent. on premiums is about right; that the business should pay the average rate of other property; that 1 per cent. on gross premiums and local taxes on real estate is sufficient; that taxation is impersonal and should be simple and uniform; and that the States and not the United States are entitled to the tax.

* * *

May Not Hope To Escape.

This summary indicates that life insurance may not hope to escape some form of taxation, that its chance of uniform treatment is remote and that the serious added question has arisen of coequal rights in life insurance as a subject of taxation between the Federal government and the States. It has been stated that the commissioners in general favor a tax which shall equal only the costs of supervision, but such an average opinion, if it exists, has not tangibly expressed itself in recommendations or shaped itself in practice. As State supervision is concerned, the case stands in favor of taxation, no actual exploitation of reductions and no definite steps in support of uniformity.

Upon the whole the case of the companies has not been better stated than by the secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association: "The principles of taxation which apply to ordinary business apply to insurance. Taxes in business add to the costs of conducting it and are shifted to the consumer. License and gross premium taxes are paid by the policyholder through increased costs of premiums. Taxes on accumulations, so far as they fall on values due to thrift and labor, discharge savings and investments with a regard for prevailing property taxes. The theory is still held in many places and is embodied in most State Constitutions that everything which has value ought to be taxed. The way to combat the demand for insurance taxation is to point out the injustice of the attempt to tax everything at its selling value regardless of its character, its benefits to the State or the benefit received from the State."

This is correct so far as it goes, but the cogent fact remains that an unusual and unprecedented agitation of these matters during the past four years has developed no improvement, but, rather, in addition to former burdens, the Government of the United States now places a tax of 2 per cent. upon net earnings, as defined by the new tariff law, while an actual tax paid of substantially $15,000,000 per annum in excess of the costs of supervision by the States has not incited membership comment in any degree. If their minds were aroused to action they could and would influence action in their officers, but, as it is, the officers of State must themselves lead in reforms.

* * *

Expert Opinions On Life Taxes.

The daily press has given insignificant attention to the subject. The professional press had an opportunity afforded it to discuss the subject in the early part of 1909 in connection with pending tax matters, in December of 1908, of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. I have examined the files of twenty-nine representative papers. Their reports of the discussions are adequate, but there is found no general attempt at anything like a critical editorial review. This phase of the question is sufficiently covered by a single quotation taken from The Weekly Underwriter: "The subject was treated in an exceptionally able paper by Prof. Zartman, of Yale University" and its article concluded that, with so much attention "from competent sources, it would seem that a well-matured policy for a satisfactory understanding with the tax-making power would be reached." The authorities referred to included Prof. Zartman, who advocated taxation of the reserves, President Dryden, who advocated no tax in excess of supervision costs, and Manager Cox, of the Presidents' Association, who advocated the practical system of a tax of 1 per cent. on the premiums. The academical, the financial and the reform view points are thus presented in their simplicity, but the argument of Mr. Cox is so descriptive of the average position assumed by men engaged in the business that it is entitled to a very condensed restatement here: Life insurance can be conducted only by companies. The public requires them to live indefinitely. They must grow and expand. The Court, under Justice Bradley, has held that they should be able to transact business in different States. Sumner is quoted, that a life premium is itself a tax. The rule already is to tax premiums, except in Massachusetts, and such taxation is construed as a franchise tax. The net premium is considered as fair a measure of the tax as any other and meetings of international associations are cited as in favor of a tax upon net receipts, namely, gross income less death losses and other payments made to policyholders. The conclusion is, apparently, that a uniform tax, in lieu of all others, of 1 per cent. on net or gross premiums would be a reasonable and permanent solution.

* * *

Gradual Evolution.

The gradual evolution of professional opinion in favor of this conclusion also represents the gradual admission that the State does and may justly regard the vast assets in possession and their influence upon the economic problems of the times, the significance of corporate and stock control and the indispensable need of conserving the scientific hypothesis upon which the business is organized and works.

In connection with discussions of certain proposed tax bills in Wisconsin, upon the reserves as a basis, the following points were presented, that the abuse of State regulation is insignificant in comparison with the abuse of taxation; that life insurance does not create, but simply exchanges and distributes wealth; that the history of life insurance taxation considers its taxation as a tax upon a tax; that there is no marked difference between a tax on life insurance, savings banks and building loan associations; that taxation of the reserves breaks down the hypothesis of rates and values; that asset taxation bears unequally upon different constituencies according to their activity and age; that asset taxation induces cancellation; that a tax on surplus discriminates between companies and that reserve surplus credits be treated as a liability; that reserve taxation unfairly deals with assets due paid-up insurances; that reciprocal tax laws are vicious and increase insurance expenses; and that a normal and continuous business cannot be looked for, as State and national needs require, unless the companies are permitted to maintain their assumptions and unify their practices and accounting and hold a reasonable amount of general surplus in support of same.

All this is a fairly exact summary of life underwriting, expert, official and editorial opinion, and brings our further consideration of the subject directly to five concluding points: (1) uniformity in taxation; (2) a tax on net earnings by the Federal Government; (3) a State tax on reserves; (4) a percentage State tax on premiums, and (5) a plan of relief.

* * *

Nonuniform Taxation.

The life insurance business not only objects to the amount of taxes in cash and in excess of supervision costs which the States collect, but it also most earnestly protests against the great and unjust nonuniformity in those taxes and in their uncertainty, upon the broad grounds that its services to individual and State are mutual, coequal and coextensive, and that individual interest and State require its operations to continue upon the basis of an interstate comity and activity. The companies themselves present uniform rates, uniform policies, uniform dividend returns, uniform practices and uniform privileges, changes, adjustments and settlements. They have, in some instances, at least, made uniform absolutely their payments of commissions and allowances for office maintenance, and, in any event, are uniform on all counts of action save in this one particular of diverse, unequal, inconsistent and uncertain taxation of the business by the several States. It is almost impossible to believe that the State legislatures will not rouse themselves to the wisdom, as well as the duty, of unifying what is now such a mixed and unequal charge upon the business, thus crystallizing further a growing sentiment which has already passed of the fourth rule, control, supervision and tax participation to the Federal Government. Every life company discharging extended interstate service to the public is exposed to a State premium tax, to the payment of State licenses, to State fees, to local taxes on its realty, to license fees of its agents, to additional taxes on premiums collected in given county, city or town, and such taxes bear upon both premium and reserve accounts, upon general and special incomes, and will bear upon net earnings also if that phase of the new tariff law be declared to be constitutional, while the entire matter is yet further confused and rendered burdensome to the citizen by outstanding reciprocal or retaliatory legislation.

The range in premium taxation is from nothing to 3 per cent., and said tax may fall upon the gross premium or upon the net, after allowing for dividends, losses or cash values disbursed. In general the percentage premium tax is levied upon the gross rate and approximates to one to 2 per cent. on an average, which fact itself sustains the position that in the evolution of taxation practice the gross premium income has been most generally recognized as the simple, logical and most satisfactory basis of the tax on life insurance.

* * *

State Licenses.

The various, multiform State licenses range from nothing to $300 and are involved in very uncertain and unsatisfactory provisions for their payment and due discharge. The complicated fee systems of the different States include fees for notary, for filing, for examinations, for copies of papers, for publications, for agents' copies, for examination of charter, for bonds of attorney, for the application of agents, for care of deposits, for filing tax returns, etc., and of course they involve varying amounts. They indicate no harmony of purpose or understanding, no definite consideration by interstate commissioners and no specific attempt by the executives of companies to secure what is so palpably reasonable and desirable, a uniformity among the States. The question is not now raised of the propriety of licenses and fees, but of their uniformity, nor are State supervisors or company officials criticised for lack of effort, it being pointed out merely that the great question of uniform life insurance taxation and uniform life insurance legislation is now actually before the States and they must give it consideration and solution if they either would not impair life insurance service to the people or further yield to the encroachment upon their rights to charter and control the life companies and use them as a source of equitable State revenue. It is the stupendous burden of variability and nonuniformity and their expense of keeping pace with the demands and, even, the exactions of the States that has caused many a manager to favor a transfer of the supervision of life insurance from the States to the Federal Government, which is manifested a disposition to step in where the State does not tread.

Of course a nonuniform rate of tax on realty holdings is correct, since that ought to be governed by the local property tax, but even in this case there are frequent evidences of discriminatory valuations against the companies. The charge for an agent's license is also too uncertain, and, while it carries with it the right to act in most States, yet it requires the supplement of certain local or municipal fees in Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

In most States the tax on life insurance is computed on the gross premium and its payment goes to the State, but, in addition thereto, the business has also been made a subject of taxation by cities or counties in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Montana, South Carolina and Virginia.

This widespread and grievous disharmony in the taxation and costs of supervision gives the business of life insurance a just ground of complaint, especially, as has been so often reiterated, because its own rates, policies and practices are uniform. It fairly calls for the adoption of an early and definite legislative policy against the right, or propriety, at least, of any unit of government other than a State to tax this interstate business, a policy in favor of making uniform license fees and departmental charges, and a policy, through the use of interstate comity, of effectuating by legislation a uniform system of main or leading taxation between the States.

* * *

The New Corporation Tax.

While life insurance trustees have been seeking relief from both exorbitant and multifarious taxation without success, Congress has added a further tax of 1 per cent. on net earnings. It defines said earnings as inclusive of gross income less the ordinary expenses of management, losses incurred, costs of reinsurance and necessarily such sums as may be required to protect statutory reserves. It does not appear to allow any offsets for increments in deferred surplus accounts or for dividends payable to policyholders in the next following year, whether such items are treated as liability in accounting or not. This tax, if declared to be constitutional, must needs be regarded as subject to a variable change in experience and therefore will bear unevenly, and it is also a further charge upon the individual insured member on the costs of his insurance.

The so-called mutual life insurance company is not a profit-making corporation. It is not organized for profit, and it represents a science and art for the distribution of loss in money and opportunity due to death. It must, to be both safe and fair, have a legal basis for rate and value computations. It must, to this end, persistency in its adherence, work upon the level premium plan. It must, to equalize costs, provide for some surrender charges in cancellation accounts. It must, to grow and live, expand its activities outside of its chartered State. It must, to insure contract performance, charge higher rates than may be required by the hypothesis of the business. Its success and safety consist in an experience within those assumptions, but such experience, and even a present a profit, but a saving, and its return to the insured may be called a dividend or a surplus return, but it is actually the return of an essential overcharge. Technically, it may be argued that surrender charges on lapsed business and extratabular interest earnings in excess of what the reserves require represent an earning and I would not dispute that claim. The contention is made broadly, however, that the business is organized and conducted in the interest of individual and social service, are not organized for profit and should not be forced into the category of those which are, without regard to the services which the latter bestow.

* * *

No Objection Intended.

There is no objection intended here to a tax upon the capital stock or the dividends declared upon such stock, that being a subject of taxation by itself. It may even be admitted that the yearly increment in the general surplus of the mutual companies should be similarly treated, as representing their capital stock, but that these self-organized and self-sustaining institutions should be classified as existing for profits is a proposition to which assent cannot be given or allowed.

There may exist considerations, not within my knowledge, for the imposition of this Federal tax of 1 per cent. To me, it seems to be another step in the confusion, instead of the solution of an already unfair, impolitic and injurious system of life insurance taxation, which cannot be harmonized without regard for the classification of tax subjects and the extent to which each subject should be taxed. The situation in Vermont, for example, is one in which for nearly a third of a century the State has depended for its revenues upon taxation of corporations doing business within the State. An invasion by the Federal Government upon the same sources of income injures that source of State support to that extent, to say nothing of the adverse effects upon certain forms of corporate service. It would have been correct and more conservative statesmanship for the Congress to have continued satisfied with its tariffs, stamps and excises and with its power to tax the States on population, for the States to have unified and consistently developed their method of taxing corporations, and for municipalities and counties to have personalty and realty in situ and in domicile as their means of support. Such a classification would be consistent with the history and trend of taxation in the States.

* * *

Tax Upon Life Insurance Reserves.

It is an almost natural conclusion that a simple way out of the existing confusion would be to tax the reserves or assets of the life insurance company upon some theory that they represent individual property in the States of residence, that taxed or that distinctions in taxation should be made for the different forms of term, life and endowment insurance. The reserves of the company usually represent the major portion of the assets, but they are the property of the membership collectively. Each member may and does control the direction of his equity in the total funds, but he can exercise that control only by forfeiting his equity in the funds. The reserves, as a total, exist to protect all the current and prospective policy claims, and, as such, should not be individualized for local taxation purposes. Under an actuarialized system the reserves, are the mathematical equivalents of the insurances and the reserves arising therefrom are the measures of values for nonforfeiture guarantees. If a tax be laid upon the reserve or the cash value as the property tax and be made payable by the individual policyholder, it would result in such a mixed volume and increased cost of accounting and induce so much annoyance in the membership body as to break down the soliciting arguments and also so increase the cancellation of old insurance as to vastly impair, if not destroy, the business itself, and else it would force the use of policy forms which require no reserves at all, which system of life insurance has been disapproved by experience. If a tax on reserves were made payable by the companies, which method in such case would be proximately feasible, it would constitute an invasion of the hypothesis as to net income on invested reserves to that extent, and, in such case, considering the variable character and value of the legislative expectancy it would require, in behalf of future certainty, a revision of the interest assumption, possibly even below the existing conservative reserve factor of 3 per cent., which stands adopted not merely for the sake of a positive solvency, but also to insure and admit of the utmost care in the selection of investments. If such tax on the reserves, apart from its functional bearing on the calculation of net rates, reserve values and nonforfeiture options and the selection of investments, amounted as a total to such sums as would be a disproportionate part of the company's necessary expense account, it would necessitate a revision as to the assumptions for loadings on account of fixed charges and contingent experience.

* * *

Does Not Advance Objection.

I do not advance the objection to asset taxation that it is a double taxation or any form of multiplied taxation, or that, to a marked extent, it is a tax upon the stocks and bonds of municipal and State corporations, representing an investment in public services and themselves quite often locally nontaxable, because the fundamental concept is that all taxation save poll taxes, is impersonal as opposed to the ancient doctrine of the pure property tax with its accompanying provisions for exclusions, exemptions, offsets and evasions, a doctrine so grounded in popular ideas as to oppose to-day legitimate taxation progress and tax reform. The objection to a tax on reserves is based upon its impairment of the mathematical hypothesis upon which life insurance has done its work, made its accumulations and expects to discharge its obligations, to which assumption it must annually respond in its accounting of statutory liability and for a full compliance with which, according to its present position, experience and asset holdings, its actuaries must direct and advise the companies with studious care. This working assumption as to the net interest factor, without regard to any determination of the current value of safely invested capital, is so important in its bearing upon the practice of insurance and the laws affecting its liability therefor that it should not be impaired or made uncertain by any invasion of the tax-laying power. Such an invasion would be as positive an interference with the capacity of designed factors in business to discharge ultimate policy obligations as a tax on the right to farm or to do anything else would subvert the rights of individuals, unless the employment in such manner touched the interests of a State as to properly deserve its supervision through the principle of license. And it may be suggested in connection that it is a law of economics that the assets of life insurance should be automatically taxed in their enforced needs of buying safe investments only. This fact has served to reduce the price of capital, to increase the credit of public securities, to advance the value of lands and safe city properties and to equalize and solidify the exchanges of the world in every respect. It is impossible not to conclude that, while a tax on reserves seems easy and natural, it is inconsistent with the theory of the business and also opposed to all modern conceptions of classification in taxation subjects upon the basis of their true value and relationship to the service and advantage of the individual and of society as a whole.

* * *

Gross Premium Tax Advocated.

In conclusion of the subject, I advocate a uniform State tax of 1 per cent. on gross premiums collected within each State and in lieu of all other taxes. This opinion is based upon a full review of taxation practice, expert opinion and the just obligations of the business and its support of the State Government. Such a tax can be readily computed and with a minimum cost for accounting. It would bear uniformly upon all forms of life insurance and all companies, domestic and foreign, alike. It would automatically tax progress and activity without impairing materially any working or actuarial assumption. It would adjust itself in practice as a charge upon the insuring property, and, as it belongs as an item of expense, it would not be a burden but a reasonable tax, even upon a business which so signally conserves the moral and economic life of the State. With few exceptions it is understood that State supervisors of the business accept this view, with a possible reservation as to the rate itself, induced thereto by their consideration of all the factors involved, save that of prudence to for changing the confused and incorrect system which now exists, since each in his own State, representing either a popular vote or a meritorious appointment, is exempted from the responsibility of the local acceptance of proper laws. The companies most earnestly demand the protection as well as the supervision of State governments in behalf of the important interests which they administer and they require this all the more because both the science of life insurance and its practice have of late years been narrowed down to very slender margins of contingent solvency. None of its working assumptions should be exposed to further strain. The States may need revenue, supervision must collect its costs, insurance may be admitted as a subject of taxation, but even Congress of itself may tax its activity, its progress and its strength, but the rights, the needs, the desire and the welfare of the citizen policyholder also deserve consideration.

The following conditions are submitted for final consideration:

First—That taxation of life insurance companies should be reserved to the several States.

Second—That the tax should be based upon the gross premium income in each State at not exceeding 1 per cent.

Third—That county and municipal taxation and their license fees should be abolished.

Fourth—That State fees for filing, publication, etc., should be made uniform in the several States.

Fifth—That agents' licenses should be made uniform and not exceed the costs of proper supervision.

Sixth—That the use of interstate comity through the advices of State commissioners should be substituted for reprisals through reciprocal and retaliatory legislation; and

Seventh—That there should be published in all insurance reports a full statement in detail of the income received by each State from taxes, licenses and fees upon the business of life insurance, with a statement of the cost to the State of its supervision.

The general adoption of these principles and practices will contribute, I am confident, to the well-being of these valuable and important institutions, and at the same time deprive no State of any revenues to which, and to increase in which, it is justly entitled.

NOEL DEALS WITH LIFE INSURANCE

IN COMPREHENSIVE PAPER READ BEFORE TAX EXPERTS IN SEELBACH AUDITORIUM.

James W. Noel, of Indianapolis, in his paper read before the tax experts in session here yesterday dealt mostly with the consideration of the taxation of life insurance rather than other forms of insurance, which more closely pertain to forms of property. While fire insurance companies contain bitter denunciation of the assessment of these taxes by the States, and while their objections may be entirely sufficient, there are not behind them the same considerations of prudence and good policy while policyholders underlie the objections to such strictures upon life insurance. Fire insurance rates, like life insurance rates, are computed so as to include the taxes. The business is in its nature more commercial, however, and deals entirely with property. Much property that is covered by fire insurance entirely escapes direct taxation, or if taxed at all goes on the tax duplicate at an inadequate valuation. The indirect assessment of a small tax of this sort does not in its operation produce great injustice, if any injustice at all.

The amount collected for fire insurance companies by the State of Indiana, where they are taxed upon the net receipts, is not large, in view of the great volume of business and the immense amount of property over which it is distributed. If the 2 per cent. principle of such taxation is wrong it should be corrected.

It has many times been advocated that the method of taxing net receipts now in force in Indiana is the most equitable and efforts have been made to secure the change in other States to such a method. If, however, the rate of taxation be increased the net result, excepting to uncertainties, is the same as under the present law. If the

the problem is made doubly serious by the recently enacted federal corporation net income tax as applied to life insurance companies. A federal tax upon insurance for revenue-raising purposes is uncalled for at the present time, and no taxes have ever heretofore been imposed upon insurance except during times of war. The repeal of this tax at the next session of Congress is urgently called for, and the payments made during the intervening period should be refunded to the companies. To illustrate the incidence of the tax burden upon the policyholder, I may state that if there had been no taxes or fees of any kind in 1908 the beneficiaries of legal reserve life insurance companies would have received $7.50 more for every one hundred dollars actually received on account of claim payments. If there had been no taxes, fees, etc., $22.06 would have been paid to policyholders in addition to every one hundred dollars received in dividends.

* * *

System In Germany.

"In Germany life insurance companies pay only 24 cents in taxes against $2.26 paid by legal reserve life insurance companies in America. In Canada the tax ratio is a trifle over 1 per cent., and in Australia the leading company pays less than 1.5 per cent. In England deductions are allowed to be made on account of life insurance premiums, and the estimated value of such deductions which would otherwise have to be paid under the income tax law is nearly two and a half million dollars per annum, or about the same amount as is allowed to charitable institutions, hospitals and friendly societies. There is neither political nor economic justification for life insurance taxation, and as far as practicable the companies should be relieved from unnecessary burden. No other business interest is taxed as heavily as life insurance upon the gross income, and by every consideration of political economy and public morality a reduction in the tax rate to 1 per cent. of the gross premium income is unequivocally called for. In the words of Mr. John F. Dryden in his address on life insurance taxation: 'If the great State of New York refrains from taxing life insurance companies more than 1 per cent. of the gross premium income, I insist that there is no corresponding justification on the part of other States to tax life insurance companies at a higher rate.'

"It is to be hoped that this convention will give its unanimous indorsement to this suggestion."

RELATIONS OF STATE AND FEDERAL FINANCE

SET FORTH IN EXCELLENT PAPER PREPARED BY PROF. SELIGMAN, OF NEW YORK.

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, a recognized authority on taxation, was represented at the conference yesterday by Oscar L. Pond. In his paper on "The Relation of State and Federal Finance," read before the International Tax Conference, he proposed a solution of the controversy over Federal imposition of inheritance, income and corporation taxes. In his discussion, Prof. Seligman said that a national income tax was not needed for revenue purposes but rather for justice. He expressed the view that either a revenue tariff with incidental protection or a protective tariff with incidental revenue can be made to yield desired revenues.

A national income tax is needed for justice, he said, because of the complete break-down of the general property tax in State and local finance, because under existing State and local systems the possessors of large fortunes are not reached.

Prof. Seligman declared that the Federal corporation tax was violative of sound economic and fiscal principles, but that these objections are beside the mark because the object of the tax is not fiscal, but social or regulative.

"It was because of the failure of the States adequately to regulate interstate corporations that this tax was devised," he said. "As a revenue producer or even as a fiscal measure it is lamentably inadequate, but as a regulative measure it is pregnant of the most far-reaching beneficial results."

Prof. Seligman admitted that the income, inheritance and corporation taxes can be administered better by the Federal Government than by the States, but from the revenue standpoint the States need the money from such taxes.

Prof. Seligman sums up his discussion of the three big tax subjects by asking: "Why is it not possible to secure all the ends of suitability by having the taxes administered by the Federal Government under general Federal laws, and why is it not possible to secure all the ends of adequacy by having the proceeds apportioned in whole or in part to the various States? This is my solution of the difficulty: let the Federal Government assess the taxes and let the State governments profit by the taxes."

BRUTAL MURDER OF AN ENTIRE FAMILY

SIX PERSONS KILLED AT HURLEY, VIRGINIA.

ROBBERS IN SEARCH OF "AUNT BETTY" JUSTIS' MONEY.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL.

Bluefield, W. Va., Sept. 22.—An entire family of six persons was murdered and the bodies of all but one of the victims were burned with their home at Hurley, Buchanan county, Va., early to-day. The motive evidently was robbery, as the owner of the house, an aged woman known as "Aunt Betty" Justis, was generally supposed to keep a large sum of money about the place.

Mrs. Justis, her son-in-law, George Meadows, his wife and their three children were the victims. Meadows' body, badly mutilated, was found this morning, lying in the yard of his destroyed home. Two bullet holes through the body and a wound in the neck gave the discoverers their first evidence of the extent of the tragedy.

A search of the ruins of the house disclosed the bones of the two women and the three children, each body bearing evidences of murder.

Another daughter of Mrs. Justis told the police that her mother had a large sum of money buried under the sill of the house, and they succeeded in digging up $950 in gold and silver. The murderers are supposed to have secured the $600 which "Aunt Betty" always carried on her person.

Bloodhounds were rushed to the scene, and they took up the trail of the supposed murderers in a cornfield, where the footprints of three men were found impressed in the soft soil. A posse of citizens is following the bloodhounds.

SECOND DEATH

RESULTS FROM TRAGEDY ENACTED LAST MONDAY.

Mrs. John Wahle Succumbs At City Hospital—Double Funeral To-morrow.

Mrs. John Wahle, who was shot by her husband at the home of her mother, Mrs. John Clifford, 107 North Sixteenth street, Monday, died at the city hospital yesterday afternoon. Although at the time it was thought that she was the most severely wounded, she survived her husband by twenty-seven hours. The tenacity with which she battled with death amazed the doctors at the institution and it was only from sheer exhaustion that she succumbed. Her husband died Tuesday afternoon, but his wife was ignorant of the fact and constantly inquired about his condition. Almost to the end she prayed that he would recover.

The double funeral will take place at St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and the burial will be in St. Louis cemetery. A committee from the Mailers' Union will act as pallbearers, as Wahle was a member of this organization. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Wahle will occupy adjoining graves.

FORMAL DEMAND ON THE MAYOR

For Payment of $32,000 Due School Children

To Be Made by Finance Committee Soon.

City Administration In Embarrassing Position.

NO LOOPHOLE OF ESCAPE.

Howard Lee, School Board attorney, is arranging for a meeting with Mayor Grinstead for himself and the members of the finance committee of the School Board. When the Mayor and these persons come together, a formal request in the shape of a demand will be made of the Mayor for the payment of $32,000 into the treasury of the School Board. This amount was deducted from the schools when the Mayor and the General Council cut the School Board tax levy from the 36 cents required by law, to 34 cents in order that the administration might make it appear to the public that the tax rate had been reduced to $1.75. The city hall desired to make a showing at the expense of the school children of Louisville.

At present there is no fund at hand from which the Mayor can take $32,000. It will be necessary for him to have the Council pass an ordinance appropriating that amount, if he accedes to the demands of the finance committee members and Mr. Lee. The city would then have the power to go out and borrow that sum and turn it over to the board for educational purposes. As the Mayor has diligently fought the schools throughout his entire administration, it is not believed he will give up the $32,000 out of which he "shortchanged" the schools, unless he believes there is no other way out of it.

* * *

May Sue For Mandamus.

Should the Mayor be advised to deny the demands for the $32,000, the School Board has a decision from the Court of Appeals giving it the power to sue for a mandamus against the Mayor and the General Council compelling these officials to grant the city the additional 2 cents left off the levy of 1909. If the Mayor is told by his political advisers that the levy cannot be made because the fiscal year in which it should have been made has passed, it is probable that the finance committee members will be dismissed with a polite refusal to hand over the $32,000 taken from the schools.

Then it will remain for the courts to decide the question. It is not at all improbable that the city's attorneys may clog decision on the matter in the courts until after the present administration goes out of office in November. Then, according to an opinion from Mr. Lee, given the School Board trustees, the school children would have no recourse and their education would suffer to the extent of just $32,000.

The city administration is in a fair way to disgrace itself, no matter what course it pursues, unless it comes forward and gives back to the schools the $32,000, which has been taken from them in open violation of the law. There was great uneasiness among the city hall's high officials yesterday over the announcement that the School Board intended vigorously to push its claims against the city so that the schools of Louisville might not suffer. The administration is anxious to make good with its tax levy of $1.75. If the administration gives up the $32,000, which rightfully belongs to the schools, without a struggle, then the city will witness the final act in the allowing of the unheard-of budget of $1,032,000 for a quarterly period.

* * *

Additional Tax Levy.

If, on the other hand, the administration refuses to add $32,000 to the quarterly appropriation, then it places itself within the danger zone of being compelled to make an additional tax levy, the second inside of twelve months' time. It would cost the city a large part of $32,000 to collect that amount on a special levy. Should it be necessary to take this action, the claims of a $1.75 tax levy would have been exploded.

What the city hall crowd probably would like to do is block a vote for a mandamus suit in the School Board. It is believed that such action is outside the realm of possibility now, as the city hall influence and power in the School Board has crumbled to dust. It is almost certain that nine trustees are ready to vote for a mandamus suit if necessary. Eight votes, a majority, are a certainty.

It is well remembered how Republican influence attempted to forestal the original suit which has resulted in the valuable decision of the Court of Appeals. On that occasion, the School Board witnessed one of the hottest meetings in its history. It was by the narrow margin of one vote that a resolution to bring the mandamus suit was adopted.

The fight on the part of the Republicans against the suit was of the bitterest kind. Even after the attorneys had brought the suit, there was a strongly-organized attempt to reconsider the vote and call the suit off, which also resulted in a warm fight.

W. E. Proctor, then a trustee and now the Republican nominee for City Auditor, sent up the cry of embarrassing the city administration and tying up the tax machinery, all the while clouding the main issue, which was that the schools were being mulcted out of $32,000.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. MORRISON WITHDRAWN.

Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, Sept. 22.—The charges brought against the Rev. W. W. Morrison, an American missionary, by one of the Congo concession companies which has a monopoly of rubber gathering in the Kasai region have been withdrawn, but the plaintiffs reserve the right to bring suit later for damages. The Rev. W. H. Sheppard, another American missionary, has been sued for $6,000 by the same company for "calumnious denunciation," the suit being based on an article which appeared in the Kasai Herald. Judgment in this sum will be rendered on October 4.

J. P. Cox Elected Moderator.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 22.—The Library Association of General Baptists of Southern Indiana in session at Owensville, Ind., adjourned last night. There were 200 delegates present. Rev. F. G. S. Burdette, of Evansville, was elected moderator and J. P. Cox, editor of the Baptist Messenger, at Owensville, was re-elected secretary. He has been secretary of the association for twenty years.

Telephone Manager Injured.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 22.—George Bischof fell from a telephone pole at Ferdinand, Ind., to-day which he was repairing, a distance of fifty feet and sustained probably fatal injuries. He is the manager of the Cumberland Telephone Company, at St. Meinrad, Ind.

MAN OF REPOSE

Statue Pictures Roosevelt In That Position.

REPRESENTS THE LION HUNTER AS THE VICE PRESIDENT.

NOTED BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT IN LIMELIGHT.

CONDITION OF CRUTCHFIELD.

Washington, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Will former President Theodore Roosevelt be known to posterity as a man of repose, rather than the strenuous one? Will future generations know him as Roosevelt the quiescent, instead of Roosevelt the strenuous?

The joint committee on library of Congress and Superintendent Elliott Woods, of the Capitol building and grounds, have selected tentatively, if not permanently, as a bust to represent the former Vice President in the Senate chamber, one representing him in a quiet, thoughtful pose, instead of one picturing the Senate's former presiding officer as one of action and strenuosity.

James Earl Frazier, sculptor, of New York, has submitted two plaster cast busts of Col. Roosevelt for the officials to say which they prefer and they have decided that they will select the one of quiet pose, rather than the one expressing action.

The bust is to be executed in marble and will, of course, be submitted to Mr. Roosevelt for his approval before it is finally accepted.

* * *

Noted Breach of Promise Suit.

Attorneys for Rose B. McKaig, the young woman who recently sued William G. Brownlow for $25,000 damages for breach of promise, have attached the land owned by the defendant in Harvey county, Kansas. This farm was also attached in the other suit for $1,484.41, which Miss McKaig alleges she loaned him to help purchase the farm.

Attorney A. Leftwich Sinclair represents Miss McKaig in Washington, while Ezra Branine, of Newton, Kan., represents her where the suit was filed.

In her petition Miss McKaig sets out a copy of the promissory note signed by young Brownlow, who is an inspector of the Post-office Department, with headquarters at Kansas City. This note was given her, she says, to help her affianced to pay for the farm. She would not have so trusted him, she says, had she not believed his promises of love and marriage.

Mr. Brownlow married Miss Annie Geib, of Hyattsville, Md., on May 18. Shortly before the marriage he gave her a mortgage for $5,000 on the Kansas land. Brownlow is the son of Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee.

Nat Crutchfield Asphyxiated.

Nat. T. Crutchfield, who was born and reared in Oldham county, Ky., and who is well known in the State, is in a serious condition at the Emergency Hospital here as a result of inhaling illuminating gas in his rooms in this city yesterday. He was unconscious when he arrived at the hospital and the physicians were not able to revive him until this morning. He is still in such a dazed and weak condition that his mind is practically a blank and he has not been able to give any account of the mishap which came near putting an end to his existence.

His landlady says a faulty gas jet is responsible for the accident. While the hospital staff consider his condition as serious they have hopes that he will pull through. Mr. Crutchfield came to Washington in 1883 as clerk to former Speaker John D. Carlisle. He was afterward journal clerk of the House owing to his knowledge of parliamentary law. Mr. Crutchfield has been parliamentarian at several National Democratic Conventions.

* * *

Victim of Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Mrs. Annie E. Oldham, widow of William M. Oldham and mother of John B. and Will D. Oldham and Mrs. William M. Wood, died at her daughter's home to-day of cerebral hemorrhage. A recurrence of a former attack was the direct cause of her death. Mrs. Wood, whose home is in Panama, being the wife of the assistant disbursing officer of the isthmus, was summoned home, with her brother from Lexington, Ky., and was at her mother's bedside. Mrs. Oldham was a member of the Southern Methodist Church and leaves a large circle of friends. Her remains were taken to Lexington, Ky., for interment in the family cemetery.

* * *

Washington Notes.

Maj. Gen. Bell, chief of staff, is expected here about October 1 to resume his duties at the War Department. He has been visiting in Alaska and the principal Western posts.

* * *

Secretary of War Dickinson, who has spent the summer at his country home near Nashville, will be here next Monday. The Secretary will meet the President in Texas and be with him when greetings are exchanged between him and the President of Mexico.

FEAR FOR PATIENTS

WHEN ALARM SOUNDS FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Fire Was Not In the Main Building Where Sick Were Sleeping—Small Loss.

A brisk blaze in the "dry-room" of the laundry at the City Hospital caused a run by the Fire Department last night and considerable excitement throughout the city. The laundry is not in the main building, but over the engine room in an out building.

The damage was of very little consequence. The patients did not know of the fire, as the department made as little noise as possible on account of the sick in the wards. The fire was discovered by Edgar Davis, night engineer, about nine o'clock and the alarm was turned in over the telephone.

Some of the washing for the institution coming in contact with the overheated steam pipes, caused the trouble and had not the fire been discovered when it was, there might have been considerable damage done to the raiment of both the patients and the attaches of the hospital.

Marriage Announcement.

Carlisle, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Circuit Judge L. P. Fryer and Mrs. Fryer have issued invitations for the coming marriage of their daughter, Miss Mable Louise Fryer, to Mr. Henry Craig Shipp. The wedding will be solemnized Wednesday evening, October 6, at 8 o'clock in the Christian church at Cynthiana. Both are prominene young people. The bride-to-be's father, Judge L. P. Fryer, is the presiding Circuit Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district, composed of Harrison, Nicholas, Pendleton and Robertson counties.

GREAT FLEET

Of Fighting Vessels In New York Harbor.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN WARSHIPS ARRIVE TO-DAY.

NOTABLES ON HAND FOR HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.

DECORATE INVENTOR'S GRAVE.

New York, Sept. 22.—The armada which is to represent the United States at the Hudson-Fulton celebration steamed into New York harbor late this afternoon to its anchorage in the Hudson River, above Grant's tomb. Through the early part of the day the fleet had been fog-bound off Sandy Hook, but the mist began to lift soon after noon and shortly before 2 o'clock the first battleships lifted anchor and started up the bay at a six-knot pace on the thirty-mile trip to its official stopping place.

The fog interfered also with the plans of the British and German fleets which were expected to-day. The four armored cruisers of the British squadron slackened speed as they approached the mist-hung coast and sent in word by wireless that they would delay their arrival until to-morrow morning. The three German cruisers should arrive about the same time.

* * *

Italian Vessels Arrive.

The Italian cruiser Etna passed into the harbor before the American battleships and proceeded to her anchorage in the North River off Thirty-fourth street, where she was joined a few hours later by her mate, the Etruria, which came in through the sound from Bridgeport at dusk.

Thousands of New Yorkers crowded all points of vantage, from the Battery northward and along Riverside drive, to witness the arrival of Rear Admiral Schroeder's fleet. The battleships, which were in single file about 400 yards apart, looked grim and business like. The crews garbed in white, were massed forward and a group of officers was seen on each quarter-deck.

The Georgia led the fleet up the harbar, followed by the New Jersey, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio, and the armored cruisers Montana, North Carolina and New York, and the scout cruisers Birmingham, Salem and Chester.

The fleet's flagship, the Connecticut, led the second division, composed of the Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Mississippi, Idaho and Vermont.

* * *

Fifty-two In All.

Behind the fleet were the auxiliaries, Culgoa, Prairie and Panther. Torpedo boats, submarines and other auxiliaries will join them later in the week. In all fifty-two vessels of the United States navy will be on the Hudson for the parade Saturday.

There was a great booming of guns as the American ships passed the anchored representatives of France, Mexico, Argentine, Italy and Holland.

With the arrival of the British cruiser squadron to-morrow the American ships will have to divide the premier naval honors of the celebration with them. Powerful as are some of the American craft, not one of them is the equal of the all-big-gun cruiser-battleship Inflexible, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, flagship. Although armed with eight 12-inch guns, the Inflexible has a speed record to equal that of the Mauretania or the Lusitania. With a big gun battery approximately twice as powerful as those of any two of the American battleships, she possesses a set of turbine engines which make her the speediest large war vessel in the world.

* * *

"Half-Moon" In Commission.

There was an impressive Hudson-Fulton ceremony to-day at the Brooklyn navy yard, when the "Half Moon," the copy of Hudson's famous craft which is to play one of the stellar roles in the celebration, was formally placed in commission. Bands played the national airs of Holland, the Dutch colors waved and the Netherlands commissioners hoisted their colors to the quaint little craft. Since its arrival from Holland the boat has been in the hands of sail-makers and riggers, being furbished for its triumphal appearance. The man who hoisted the flag to-day was Lieut. Lam, of the cruiser Utrech, who will impersonate Hudson when the Half Moon moves up the North River next Saturday.

There were formal honors for Fulton to-day. His grave in Old Trinity churchyard was the scene of a pilgrimage of members of the Fulton Memorial Association, which decorated a monument erected in his honor.

Grand Admiral Von Koester, personal representative of the Kaiser and the German people at the celebration, reached New York to-day on board the steamship Bluecher. Admiral Von Koester will not have active charge of the German naval delegation, thus leaving the way clear for the formal precedence of Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, who is expected to-morrow with the British fleet.

PLANTERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Stockholders In Session At Guthrie For Purpose of Organizing New Board.

Guthrie, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Very little business has been disposed of to-day by the stockholders of the Planters' Protective Association, which is in session here winding up the affairs of the old board and organizing the new one and to elect officers.

The entire morning was taken up in disposing of a contest for the chairmanship of Sumner county, Tenn., which was finally decided to be a tie and remanded back to the people for final settlement.

The afternoon session was taken up in the discussion as to whether or not the counties of Hopkins, Caldwell, Lyon and Livingston, which are border counties between the black tobacco belt and the stemming district, should be dropped from the Planters' Protective Association. These counties failed to elect new chairmen. The discussion waxed pretty warm at times on both sides and the meeting finally adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning without any definite action.

After this matter is settled, in the morning, the election of officers will be taken up. A delegation of about a dozen women of this section, headed by Mrs. Polk Prince and Mrs. Snowden, appeared before the meeting this afternoon in behalf of the re-election of Mrs. N. E. Greene, as secretary.

Only One Pool In Hardin.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The American Society of Equity and the Burley Tobacco Association formed an alliance here yesterday to pool the 1909 tobacco crop in the counties of Hardin, Hart, Metcalfe, Meade, Larue, Green and Barren. The American Society of Equity indorsed the Burley Tobacco Association pledge in full. Solicitors are now in the field to pool the tobacco crops of the present year.

The first article by

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

about his

TO RUN A YEAR **African Trip** TO RUN A YEAR

illustrated with a remarkable series of photographs by Kermit Roosevelt and others, is published to-day in the

OCTOBER

SCRIBNER

A graphic, stirring narrative of his remarkable railway journey, descriptions of early Hunting Adventures and many interesting observations upon the people and civilization of East Africa.

ON ALL NEWS-STANDS. 25 CENTS. $3.00 A YEAR.

MANY EVILS

Scored by W. C. T. U. At Annual Convention.

CRITICISE SOME OF THE SIDE SHOWS AT FAIR.

GO ON RECORD AS FAVORING SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

ELECT OFFICERS FOR YEAR.

Over one hundred wearers of the "white ribbon" assembled yesterday at the Rivers Memorial M. E. Church, on Ormsby avenue, between Hancock and Clay streets, to attend the annual convention of the Jefferson County Women's Christian Temperance Union. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Sue Davis, at 9 o'clock, after the Rev. B. F. Atkinson had led the devotional exercises. After the reading of reports from the various officers and branches of the society had consumed the greater part of the morning, the convention adjourned for dinner. The lunch was spread in the church parlors by the women of the church, and was much enjoyed by the delegates.

* * *

Subjects Handled.

The principal speakers and their subjects were as follows:

"Temperance and the Press," by Mrs. Katherine Kane; "Labor," Mrs. Sue C. Atherton; "Law Enforcement," Mrs. M. B. Fuell; "Schools," Mrs. Florence Loomis; "The Effects of Moderate Drinking on Posterity," Dr. John B. Stroud; "Schemes That Entice Our Young Boys," Mrs. Helen J. Pendry; "Why We Need Young Women," Mrs. J. P. Stack.

An extemporaneous speech by Mrs. Hulsie Durbin was a feature of the afternoon exercises. She started the ball to rolling for some lively discussions by the introduction of a resolution condemning some of the side shows at the State Fair last week. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention.

With wonderful swiftness, resolutions were introduced by various delegates to express their condemnation of the "indecent postal cards sold in our drug stores and department stores, and against the smoking of men on the street cars and in other public places. The negroes who puff cigarette smoke in the faces of white women as they board the cars came in for severe criticism.

* * *

Favor Ballot For Women.

The worldwide agitation for the granting of the ballot to women also was mentioned and approved by the delegates. Numerous recitations were delivered, and not until a late hour in the afternoon did the meeting come to a close.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Sue Davis, county president; Mrs. Helen J. Pendry, vice president; Mrs. Nannie Venable, secretary and treasurer.

SECRETARY DICKINSON TALKS TO HIS FRIENDS

APPEALS FOR A BROADER VIEW IN NASHVILLE SPEECH.

THE LINE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH WIPED OUT.

DIFFERENT SPIRIT PREVAILS.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Secretary of War Dickinson was the guest of honor of the Daughters of the Confederacy at the State Fair to-day. In an address he said, among other things:

"I stood on Decoration day by the Confederate monument erected in Oakwood cemetery, Chicago, mainly by Northern contributions, and saw a salute fired over those who fought for the Stars and Bars, like that just fired over those lying nearby who fought for the Stars and Stripes. On a bronze tablet upon the monument to Tennessee's hero, Sam Davis, a monument evoking memories which bring tears to the eyes of all true Southern people, is an inscription showing that there were contributors from every State in the Union.

"I always keep conspicuously displayed in my residence in Illinois portraits of Davis, Lee and Jackson, and with them the Confederate colors. They were seen there by our President, the son of Grant and the son of Lincoln and by many Union soldiers. It never occurred to me to offer explanations or apology.

"Sensible people of the North know that in cherishing these sentiments, in holding these convictions, in caring for the graves of our dead, in erecting monuments to perpetuate their fame, in giving a true history of our contest and teaching our children to reverence the memory of those who sustained the Southern cause, there is no protest against the Government under which we live, just as sensible people of the South know that devotion to our reunited country and its flag is no disloyalty to the memories of a cause which is enshrined forever."

In speaking of the Civil War, he said: "As was to be expected, after such a war, as always has been in all the ages, the revengeful denounced the action of the South as treason, and demanded that the leaders should expiate their crime upon the gallows. Histories written at the North and taught in the schools stamped deeply upon the youthful mind impressions that made abhorrent the Southern cause and its defenders. I recall that Gen. Luke E. Wright told me that one day his boy came from school and asked if his grandfather, Raphael Semmes, was a pirate, shaping in his history where it was so recorded.

"A different spirit has for a long time prevailed in the North. This has not come as a response to abuse, or hot-tempered assertion or flamboyant self-panegyric, but from the forceful, persistent appeal of the South to a dispassionate judgment upon the constitutional history of our country, the facts leading up to the war, and the convictions of the Southern people."

This afternoon Secretary Dickinson will review before the grandstand at the State Fair both the G. A. R. and Confederate Veterans.

ONE CASE DISMISSED; OTHER UNDER SUBMISSION.

Detective Heimerdinger Charged With Having Assaulted a Woman.

One of the cases against David Heimerdinger, a detective in the Louisville police department, was dismissed by Judge Wheeler McGee in Police Court yesterday afternoon. He was charged with having threatened the life of Joseph Wernert, a saloonkeeper at 626 East Broadway. The case against him in which he was charged with having assaulted Mrs. Wernert on June 27 was submitted to the court and will be decided next Wednesday.

The evidence in the two cases occupied more than two hours in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. It was alleged that Detective Heimerdinger, with two patrolmen from the Fifth district, were passing Wernert's saloon on Sunday afternoon, June 27, and, suspecting that the Sunday-closing law was being violated, broke the door of the residence, which adjoins, and injured Mrs. Wernert.

Numerous witnesses testified that Mrs. Wernert was caught between the door and the stairway, which is a space of only a few inches, and was hurt about the limbs. Several stated that the clothes she had on were torn. Johnson Hayes, colored, of 717 Logan street, stated that Heimerdinger reached through the door after he had pushed himself half way through the opening and put his hand on Mrs. Wernert's shoulder. Other witnesses testified that she screamed and said to the detective: "You dirty dog, what are you trying to do to me? Kill me?"

OVER 100 DELEGATES AT REBEKAH ASSEMBLY.

Reports Read At Opening Session of Convention Show Order To Be Prospering.

From out the length and breadth of Kentucky the Daughters of Rebekah, the sister order of the I. O. O. F., were welcomed home by Mrs. Lou Knighton, past president of the order, yesterday. Over 100 delegates are present and all are enjoying the convention.

On behalf of the visitors Mrs. Phoebe May, of Owensboro, responded to the welcome address and presented the president with a handsome silver bowl and bouquet of American Beauty roses. This was a token of respect from John B. Hinkle Chapter, of Owensboro.

The afternoon session was taken up with the routine business of seating the delegates and the reading of the president's, secretary's and treasurer's reports. All of these showed a flourishing condition of the order and a constantly increasing membership.

It was shown that the order has increased from a few hundred members to more than 5,000. Last night the drill team of the Ruth Rebekah Lodge, of New Albany, exemplified the secret work for those delegates who had not yet organized drill teams. After the secret work a social session was enjoyed. The convention ends with to-day's session.

Japs Entertained At Banquet.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 22.—The members of the Japanese Honorary Commercial Commissioners' delegation were guests at a banquet of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Pfister to-night.

The banquet followed a visit to several of the larger industrial plants of Milwaukee and an automobile trip about the residence section of the city.

MASSACRE OF JEWS AT KIEV IS DENIED

CORRESPONDENTS SAY THERE HAS BEEN NO RIOTING.

ALL EFFORTS AT CONFIRMATION OF RUMORS FAIL.

SOME APPREHENSION STILL.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—The Associated Press correspondent at Kiev, as well as the correspondent of the Official News Bureau, denies the report of rioting at that place. In a despatch received here at a late hour to-night the former says:

"The report is false."

"The Russian newspapers are without any information on the subject and no reports concerning rioting, it is announced, have been received in Government circles.

Reports Are Discredited.

London, Sept. 22.—Leading Jews here, although anxious, are inclined to discredit the reported massacre at Kiev. European Russia, all efforts to get confirmation of the rumors having thus far failed. Dr. Nathan, president of the Hilfsverein Der Deutschen Juden, of Berlin, a body through which most of the Jewish news from Russia reaches Western Europe, in response to a telegram of inquiry, announced to-day that confirmation of the reports that there had been serious rioting at Kiev could not be obtained, and in a late message he reported that the matter was unimportant.

A telegram dispatched from London to Dr. Mandelstam, a leading member of the Jewish community at Kiev, however, still remains unanswered, and this silence coupled with the knowledge that rigorous censorship is imposed by the Russian Government in such cases gives rise to some apprehension.

ELECT LOUISVILLE MAN A SUPREME TRUSTEE.

J. Fishback Chosen At Convention of Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—In the election this evening of officers of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, in session here, the supreme protector and supreme secretary changed places. S. B. Watts, of Indianapolis, who has been supreme protector since the death of L. B. Lockard, became supreme secretary, and George D. Watts, of Indianapolis, who has held the latter position for six years, was unanimously elected supreme protector.

The other officers elected were: H. G. Dillenburg, Aurora, Ill., supreme vice protector; George A. Byrd, Indianapolis, supreme treasurer; Dr. J. D. Nichols, Indianapolis, supreme medical examiner; Lillian A. E. Harding, Boston, Mass., supreme chaplain; W. S. Taylor, Indianapolis, supreme guardian; D. N. Harris, Dallas, Tex., supreme sentinel, and J. Fishback, Louisville; Charles Bauman, New York City, and Samuel Hathaway, Boston, supreme trustees.

MONEY TO LOAN FROM $10 UP, AT THE LOWEST RATE POSSIBLE

You can secure a loan from us returnable in small weekly payments of $1 or $2, which amount you will not find difficult to pay or burdensome in any way.

ABSOLUTE SECRECY, HONEST BUSINESS METHODS, NO RED TAPE,

is the basis upon which we want your patronage. Call and obtain a loan through us and we will prove to you that we always do just as we advertise. You will receive prompt attention and courteous treatment.

Call, write or phone Home 1421

FIDELITY LOAN CO.

402 S. Fourth St.

Over Kirby's 10c Store.

GRANTS LIQUOR LICENSES TO ELEVEN SALOONS.

Bristol, Va., Sept. 22.—Judge Kelly today granted licenses to eleven firms and individuals to sell liquor, beginning October 1, and on this account there was paid into the city treasury $20,500. Further applications will be considered.

Bristol has been dry two years. It will be the only town between Roanoke, Va., and New Orleans where a saloon will exist after October 1.

FIRE AT INDIANAPOLIS CAUSES HEAVY LOSSES.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—The G. P. McDougall & Son kitchen cabinet factory, one grocery store and eleven residences in South Meridian street were destroyed to-night by a fire which started in the cabinet factory. The total damage is estimated at $175,000. The McDougall plant was damaged to the extent of $150,000. Three firemen were slightly injured. The factory was a wooden structure and was filled with finished products. It was insured for about 90 per cent. of its value.

Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.

(Incorporated)

BULLETIN:

Hearing before the Revision Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Judge Richards: "I appear this afternoon at the request of the City Attorney and of the Mayor to briefly explain this ordinance and to say a few words in favor of its adoption.

"There was a time when the General Council of the City of Louisville and a large number of our people thought it was to the interest of the taxpayers and of the public generally to have two telephone systems in the City of Louisville. The General Council of the City of Louisville was persuaded that by selling a franchise at a very low rate for monthly charges, the new company would absorb all of the business of the old and in that way we would have virtually a new system at a lower rate. But they have been disappointed. The new company was created; it has a very large number of subscribers—somewhere between eight and ten thousand subscribers—but still the old company has grown also. It has increased its list of subscribers. It has possibly somewhere between ten and eleven thousand subscribers in the City of Louisville. Now, the result is that every man who does a large business—whether it is a corporation business, a mercantile business, or a professional business—is compelled to have on his desk both telephones, and, instead of paying for one telephone system, he is to-day paying for two, AND IT HAS BECOME SUCH A BURDEN UPON OUR PEOPLE THAT THE MAYOR CAN SCARCELY WALK YOUR STREETS WITHOUT BEING IMPORTUNED TO DO SOMETHING TO RELIEVE THE SITUATION. IF IT IS IN THE POWER OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE TO DO IT, THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO DEMAND AT YOUR HANDS THAT YOU SHALL RELIEVE THEM OF THIS BURDEN. Of the seventeen or eighteen thousand subscribers to the telephones in the City of Louisville, I should think it would be reasonable to assume that at least five thousand of them subscribe to this dual system. We might say if they pay an average of $4 for each unnecessary telephone, it makes $20,000 a month or $240,000 a year that the people of Louisville are paying for an unnecessary service."

REPUBLICAN

Officeholders Figure Prominently In List.

NAMES OF ELECTION OFFICERS ARE ANNOUNCED.

APPROXIMATELY 1,000 FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY.

HOW THE COST IS DIVIDED.

Approximately 1,000 election officers who will serve on the registration days, October 5 and 6 and on election day, November 2, were announced yesterday by the Jefferson County Board of Election Commissioners composed of Sheriff George T. Cross, Fred Forcht and Lewis C. Humphrey. At least thirty-five of the men who will serve at the polling places are Republican office holders. Eight hundred of the men will watch over the polls in the city and 200 in the county.

The three members of the election commission selected the 1,000 names from among those submitted by the Republicans and the Democrats. The State bears the expense on one day of registration and on election day. The city and county stands the cost of the second day of registration.

The full list is as follows:

* * *

First Ward.

FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., Fred Powell, 1634 Irvine street.
R. J., Albert Fritch, 1683 Van Buren st.
D. C., Henry Leonhardt, 1633 Irvine st.
R. S., Edward J. Volz, 1672 Irvine st.
SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., James Connery, 414 Ohio street.
R. J., Andrew Muckelbauer, 259 Adams street.
R. C., W. R. Holmes, 1533 Van Buren st.
D. S., John Hardin, 1509 Lloyd st.
THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., Dan Coakley, 312 Campbell st.
R. J., G. W. Castle, 258 North Campbell.
D. C., Peter Schwartz, 618 Fulton st.
R. S., W. T. Kirk, 241 N. Campbell st.
FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Herbert Malkin, 1024 Story ave.
R. J., Dan High, 1025 E. Main st.
R. C., James R. Gilman, 1062 E. Washington st.
D. S., R. N. Malkin, 1024 Story ave.
FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Louis Glass, 1304 Story avenue.
R. J., Wm. H. Klooz, 1540 Story ave.
D. C., Edw. Griesbaber, 1563 Story ave.
R. S., W. H. Brome, 1531 Story ave.
SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., L. B. Scott, 1771 Mellwood ave.
R. J., Geo. Kalkhoff, 1427 Story ave.
R. C., Fred Krauth, 1611 Story avenue.
D. S., W. H. Chamberlain, 176½ State st.
SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Chas. Herman, 127 Spring street.
R. J., Jno. A. Stafford, 1706 Frankfort avenue.
D. C., Wm. Bohannon, 924 Frankfort avenue.
R. S., R. L. Allen, 119 Williams st.
EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Jno. Antrim, 241 Spring street.
R. J., Fred Wilhelm, 140 Stoll avenue.
R. C., Geo. Lutz, 1022 Prospect.
D. S., Clarence Bohon, 1434 Frankfort avenue.
NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., James J. Garretty, 1211 Roger st.
R. J., Harry N. Stephens, 1227 Payne st.
D. C., Jas. Maloney, 1230 Hull street.
R. S., Fred D. Davis, 1212 Hull street.
TENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Martin Palmer, 1118 Roger st.
R. J., William Bates, 1012 E. Market.
R. C., J. N. Mann, 1131 Payne street.
D. S., Edw. Dwyer, 373 Baxter ave.
ELEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Nathan Gray, 1044 E. Green st.
R. J., Henry Stitzel, 521 Wenzel st.
D. C., Martin Geraghty, 1033 E. Green street.
TWELFTH PRECINCT.
R. S., Frank Reis, 441 Garden.
D. J., Coleman Ridge, 1213 E. Broadway.
R. J., Jno. Bender, 612 Underhill.
R. C., Sam Tropp, 1022 Rodger.
D. S., Chas. Smith, 1139 E. Broadway.
THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Henry Gukes, 1101 DeBarr avenue.
R. J., F. W. Matthews, 1429 E. Breckinridge.
D. C., Geo. P. Loeser, 1110 E. Broadway.
R. S., Frank Zone, 1519 E. Breckinridge.
FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Lisle Wood, 967 Baxter avenue.
R. J., W. A. Evans, 1039 Everett.
R. C., Chas. F. Hill, 1024 Everett.
D. S., Jordan Owen, 1041 Everett.
FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.
R. J., F. H. Lensing, 1504 E. Breckinridge.
D. J., Edw. Kirchdorfer, 1603 Barret ave.
D. C., H. H. Seaman, 1429 Christy ave.
R. S., Thos. J. McCann, 1434 Story ave.

* * *

Second Ward.

SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Joe Preil, 900 E. Franklin.
R. J., Albert Flineaux, 908 E. Washington.
R. C., Rudy Camentz, 925 E. Washington.
D. S., John Herman, 906 E. Market.
SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Charles Beadles, 820 E. Franklin.
R. J., Wm. Shoenlaub, 833 E. Market.
D. C., Mike Crowe, 818 E. Main.
R. S., James Kenday, 826 Franklin.
EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., M. Hoffman, 943 E. Walnut.
R. J., Walter J. Neurath, 926 E. Walnut.
R. C., Henry Kaufman, 932 E. Walnut.
D. S., Michael Reilihan, 941 E. Green.
NINETEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Edw. Pracht, 832 E. Jefferson.
R. J., J. E. Schwab, 842 E. Market.
D. C., John Keefe, 817 E. Jefferson.
R. S., John Knubbe, 317 S. Shelby.
TWENTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., Joseph Neureitter, 808 E. Walnut.
R. J., Wm. Gugel, 807 E. Walnut.
R. C., Louis Lortz, 841 E. Chestnut.
D. S., Ben Beckman, 841 E. Madison.
TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., Wm. Daeschle, 604 S. Campbell.
R. J., Anton L. Gruber, 927 E. Gray.
D. C., Peter Burkhard, 543 S. Campbell.
R. S., R. A. Atkinson, 617 S. Shelby.
TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., John Piazza, 746 Logan.
R. J., Charles Kleinjohn, 800 E. Broadway.
R. C., John Stonefield, 924 Logan.
D. S., A. Spieth, 902 Logan.
TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., John Paul, 1140 Logan.
R. J., John Stemmle, 1222 Logan.
D. C., Thomas Adams, 1146 Logan, in rear.
R. S., Wm. Breuner, 1010 Logan.
TWENTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Wm. Brohm, 709 Vine.
R. J., A. M. Hildebrand, 748 Brent.
R. C., A. Luckhardt, 714 Barret.
D. S., George Goetz, 705 Vine.
TWENTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Jacob Holocher, 1132 E. Breckinridge.
R. J., Carl Seibert, 816 Vine.
D. C., Joseph A. Cassabella, Jr., 1130 E. Breckinridge.
R. S., Edw. C. Andrew, 1029 E. Caldwell.
TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., John Kipp, 918 E. St. Catherine.
R. J., Fred Zabel, 919 Mary.
R. C., J. H. Kessler, 1014 E. Kentucky.
D. S., John Sondergeld, 1003 E. St. Catherine.
TWENTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., John Ehret, 834 Fisher avenue.
R. J., A. Scharre, 912 E. Oak.
D. C., Charles Beucker, 944 Mary.
R. S., Lawrence Gutermuth, 1128 Reutlinger.
TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Charles Schray, 1112 Ash.
R. J., George F. Gehring, 1251 Texas.
R. C., Edgar Lucas, 947 Goss avenue.
D. S., Henry Woprice, 1102 Goss.
TWENTY-NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Conrad Steinmetz, 1017 E. Burnett.
R. J., Wm. B. Straley, 1031 Milton.
D. C., Edw. J. Reiss, Sr., 1038 Milton.
R. S., A. F. Lochner, 1107 Lycia.

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Third Ward.

THIRTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., Wm. Eisel, 721 E. Washington.
R. J., Henry Wilkins, 707 E. Market.
D. S., T. A. Kircheoffer, 734 E. Main.
R. C., Albert Monheimer, 110 S. Shelby.
THIRTY-FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., Ben Huesser, 144 N. Clay.
R. J., Ben E. Abbet, 609 Washington.
R. S., Chas. H. Loeser, 629 E. Jefferson.
D. C., John Joyce, 142 N. Clay.
THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., Christ Ott, 730 E. Market.
R. J., Henry Koehler, 319 S. Clay.
D. S., John Richterkessing, 727 E. Green.
R. C., E. Friedingdorf, 211 S. Clay.
THIRTY-THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., Sam Foree, 309 S. Hancock.
R. J., Edw. R. Frank, 615 E. Green.
R. S., J. R. Frederick, 622 E. Green.
D. C., Wm. Schardine, 624 E. Green.
THIRTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Andy Wahl, 710 Marshall.
R. J., Wm. Mueller, 420 S. Shelby.
R. C., H. Hussman, 704 E. Madison.
R. C., Henry Schanzenbacher, 719 Marshall.
THIRTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Henry Buschermohle, 616 E. Walnut.
R. J., Peter Reuch, 618 E. Madison.
D. C., Henry Wuersch, 568 S. Hancock.
R. S., Karl P. Schuster, 632 E. Chestnut.
THIRTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Walter Seibert, 709 E. Jacob.
R. J., Dan Wright, 630 S. Shelby.
R. C., Louis M. Eyerman, 720 S. Shelby.
D. S., August Holzknecht, 739 E. Broadway.
THIRTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Jos. Klueber, 632 Jacob.
R. J., W. L. Hopkins, 604 E. Broadway.
D. C., Daniel Oerther, 600 Jacob.
R. S., W. T. Tyler, 620 Hancock.
THIRTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Geo. Schroering, 731 E. Breckinridge.
R. J., J. G. Geiser, 716 E. Breckinridge.
R. C., Edw. C. Schafer, 727 E. Breckinridge.
D. S., Joseph Krull, 914 S. Shelby.
THIRTY-NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., W. J. Feistner, 614 E. Breckinridge.
R. J., Edw. Koop, 623 E. St. Catherine.
D. C., Ed Stosberg, 837 S. Hancock.
R. S., Ben F. Fow, 629 E. St. Catherine.
FORTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., Tonie Hikens, 614 E. St. Catherine.
R. J., Phil Saam, 725 E. Ormsby.
R. C., H. G. Buxe, 605 E. Oak.
D. S., Chas. Lehfart, 1224 S. Shelby.
FORTY-FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., Geo. English, 613 E. Burnett.
R. J., J. G. Foell, 1452 S. Shelby.
D. C., Frank Koehner, 618 E. Ormsby.
R. S., Jacob Bias, 1470 S. Shelby.
FORTY-SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., Jos. Meyer, 1016 Forest.
R. J., Wm. Weber, Texas and Milton.
R. C., Chas. J. Raeuchle, 1124 Milton.
D. S., Anton Wolkerstorfer, 1549 Shelby.
FORTY-THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., Jos. Rapp, 1914 Mellwood.
R. J., Ely Abel, 2255 Delmont.
D. C., Geo. E. Moran, 233 Haldeman.
R. S., A. W. Meyer, 181 Coral.
FORTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Conrad Orth, 135 Clifton.
R. J., Geo. W. Frantz, 2143 Sycamore.
R. C., Robert Lucas, Jr., 2001 Frankfort.
D. S., John Lutkemier, 2219 Frankfort.
FORTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., J. G. Scott, 218 Ellwanger.
R. J., J. M. Hoover, 2353 Sycamore.
D. C., R. H. Young, w. s. Chatsworth, s. of Letterle.
R. S., W. E. Koop, 2328 Sycamore.
FORTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Wallace McKay, 204 Birchwood.
R. J., W. N. Brown, Frankfort and Stiltz.
R. C., Robt. B. Burdine, 202 Crescent ave.
D. S., A. W. Cornwall, w. s. Birchwood.
FORTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., D. F. Lysarght, 2406 Payne.
R. J., Elmore Cline, Raymond Place.
D. C., Ed Christian, 241 Carlisle.
R. S., Lawrence F. Speckman, 236 Carlisle.
FORTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Nicholas Furlong, 1133 Everett.
R. J., Louis H. Bauer, 2125 Transit.
R. C., M. H. Crawford, 1243 Cherokee.
D. S., Walter Hoffman, 1101 Baxter.
FORTY-NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., August Byron, 1512 Winter.
R. J., Wm. H. Zelser, 1335 Winter.
D. C., O. S. Burch, 1327 Rufer.
R. S., Paul H. Wabnitz, 1408 Winter.
FIFTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., Wm. Zoller, 1265 Baxter.
R. J., Fred D. Davis, 1212 Hull street.
R. C., Frank H. Boss, 1442 Baxter.
D. S., Geo. Smith, 1312 Mossroad ave.
FIFTY-FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., Lawrence Koellner, 1317 Bardstown road.
R. J., John J. Saunders, 1283 Everett.
D. C., Len G. Herndon, 2409 Ransdall ave.
R. S., W. H. Henry, Cherokee Parkway and Longest.
FIFTY-SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., E. W. Hoke, 2055 Alta ave.
R. J., Paul Fernow, 1908 Reingardt.
R. C., T. E. Basham, 2062 Sherwood.
D. S., C. L. Riddle, Jr., 1804 Stevens.

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Fourth Ward.

FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., John Dolan, 432 E. Main.
R. J., Alfred Buehl, 530 E. Market.
D. C., Dr. E. Reister, 512 E. Market.
R. S., George Stucker, 521 E. Jefferson.
SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., John Bourke, 422 Jackson.
R. J., R. J. Halbelb, Farmers' Home.
R. C., Leo P. Spies, 436 E. Jefferson.
D. S., A. M. Emler, Jr., 412 E. Market.
THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., Henry Bruner, 546 E. Green.
R. J., S. Weinstock, 540 E. Jefferson.
D. C., Frank C. Spanyer, 502 Hancock.
R. S., F. N. Fishback, 510 E. Jefferson.
FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Mike Reardon, 417 Preston.
R. J., W. M. Mathis, 323 S. Preston.
D. C., Chas. J. Trace, 419 E. Walnut.
D. S., William Greweling, 530 Jackson.
FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., H. J. Lichtefeld, 515 E. Gray.
R. J., Lincoln Rosenthal, 530 E. Chestnut.
D. C., Fred Schwenker, 524 E. Madison.
R. S., L. B. Doerr, 503 E. Chestnut.
SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., James A. Seebolt, 419 E. Chestnut.
R. J., Max Grossman, 408 E. Chestnut.
R. C., E. J. Paslick, 409 E. Gray.
D. S., John Neser, 552 Jackson.
SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Frank H. Sievert, 531 Lampton.
R. J., Alexander Campbell, 518 Laurel.
D. C., John Woode, 529 Jackson.
R. S., J. W. May, 537 Laurel.
EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., L. Liederman, 901 Preston.
R. J., George Beck, 943 Preston.
R. C., Eugene Castlenn, 801 Preston.
D. S., M. S. Bailey, 414 Lampton.
NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Lee Schwab, 502 E. Kentucky.
R. J., Henry Lamker, 503 E. Breckinridge.
D. C., D. Elston, 959 S. Jackson.
R. S., H. F. Smith, 506 E. Kentucky.
TENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., W. D. Tigert, 431 E. Ormsby.
R. J., Henry C. Struss, 1053 Preston.
R. C., Henry A. Reichert, 1063 Preston.
D. S., Clarence Roberts, 427 E. Ky.
ELEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Joseph O'Hara, 408 E. Ormsby.
R. J., John Loosley, 424 Marrett.
D. C., George C. Bender, 428 Marrett.
R. S., M. P. Evans, 509 Marrett.

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Fifth Ward.

TWELFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., M. L. Smyser, 315 E. Market.
R. J., Louis Rogowsky, 307 E. Market.
D. C., W. Bryant, 325 E. Market.
R. S., Charles Bissmeyer, Jr., 326 E. Market.
THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Mike Davis, 330 E. Main.
R. J., Roscoe Ogden, 204 E. Market.
D. C., Joseph Moriarty, 224 E. Main.
R. S., John Boes, 213 E. Market.
FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Louis Loeb, 143 E. Market.
R. J., S. Hyman, 127 E. Market.
R. C., William C. Baass, 114 E. Market.
D. S., Julius Klatzky, 101 E. Market.
FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., George Watterman, 316 E. Jefferson.
R. J., Wm. McKenna, 321 E. Jefferson.
D. C., Louis Roselli, 305 E. Jefferson.
R. S., Sam Waters, 304 E. Jefferson.
SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., M. J. Kelly, 219 Brook.
R. J., Arthur Erasime, 210 E. Jefferson.
R. C., John McCorkhill, 222 Floyd.
D. S., George F. Pfalzgraf, 219 Brook.
SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., C. L. Werle, 103 E. Walnut.
R. J., Nathan Klein, 409 S. First.
D. C., William Buchanan, 139 E. Green.
R. S., Henry Schulte, 104 E. Walnut.
EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., J. Regan, 200 Pearl.
R. J., Morris Jarbow, 328 E. Walnut.
R. C., Edward A. Lewedag, 213 E. Walnut.
D. S., S. S. Smith, 510 S. Preston.
NINETEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Clemens Holtevert, 207 E. Walnut.
R. J., James H. Gilpert, 219 E. Chestnut.
D. C., Mat Beilman, 228 E. Madison.
R. S., John R. Proctor, 237 E Madison.
TWENTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., J. B. Spurgin, 324 E. Gray.
R. J., J. C. Ross, 320 E. Chestnut.

SCHOOL days are the days when most of the important habits of life are formed. Teach your children the daily use of

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

and they will some day rise to call you blessed. It cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath.

R. C., W. W. Maydwell, 325 E. Gray.
D. S., J. L. Sullivan, 310 E. Chestnut.
TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., Thomas Mitchell, 110 E. Broadway.
R. J., F. Schneider, 706 S. Preston.
D. C., George Aufenkamp, 100 E. Broadway.
R. S., Carl J. Mittler, 124 E. Jacob.
TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., J. F. Sullivan, 211 E. Breckinridge.
R. J., Phil T. Allen, Breckinridge between Floyd and Brook.
R. C., Henry Cerf, Floyd, near College.
D. S., Ollie Gore, 235 E. Breckinridge.
TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., Joseph L. Nally, 956 S. Floyd.
R. J., Roscoe Conkling, 965 S. First.
D. C., Mike King, 316 Caldwell.
R. S., Carl G. Tafel, 1010 S. Brook.
TWENTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Lawrence Waters, 1238 Brook.
R. J., C. A. Ruby, 122 Oak.
R. C., L. N. Stevens, 1119 S. First.
D. S., H. E. Senteny, 108 E. St. Catherine.
TWENTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Charles Lesch, 1315 S. Floyd.
R. J., J. R. Mayhall, 329 Stein Court.
D. C., J. C. Schneider, 1340 S. Preston.
R. S., Emil Korell, 1234 S. Preston.
TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., L. P. Tomppert, 1420 Floyd.
R. J., J. Reginald Clements, 1346 S. Floyd.
R. C., J. B. Norman, 1427 S. First.
D. S., Henry Reitman, 1452 Brook.
TWENTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., John Hebner, 513 Rawlings.
R. J., John Kellar, 1320 S. First.
R. C., Louis Wunch, 467 E. Brandeis.
R. S., Bernard Selligman, 111 W. Hill.
TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Frank Klein, 127 E. Shipp.
R. J., John D. Henry, 679 Lynn.
R. C., George W. Bush, 669 Lynn.
D. S., Charles Lehring, 131 E. Shipp.

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Sixth Ward.

TWENTY-NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Harry O'Neil, 113 S. Second.
R. J., Dave Hopkins, 121 W. Jefferson.
D. C., Jno. Tully, 133 N. Third.
R. S., Wm. Schneidt, 208 S. First.
THIRTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., Carl F. Senning, 209 W. Jefferson.
R. J., V. Quigley, 222 S. Second.
R. C., Jno. Brown, 232 W. Jefferson.
D. S., J. K. Drane, 407 S. Third.
THIRTY-FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., G. C. Kelly, 409 S. Second.
R. J., W. T. Carmen, 438 S. First.
D. C., Geo. Broadback, 423 S. Second.
R. S., Jno. A. Metzger, 107 W. Green.
THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., A. W. Foos, 206 W. Walnut.
R. J., T. C. McMillan, 621 S. Third.
R. C., W. B. Archer, 206 W. Walnut.
D. S., W. G. Shea, 206 W. Walnut.
THIRTY-THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., Baxter Cressey, 513 S. Second.
R. J., D. P. Murray, 520 W. Chestnut.
D. C., C. W. Decker, 528 First.
R. S., Wm. C. Sessions, 513 S. Second.
THIRTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Jno. R. M. Polk, 823 Second.
R. J., Leon F. Rosenbaum, 735 S. Second.
R. C., H. H. Collier, 736 S. Second.
D. S., W. C. Boardman, 736 First.
THIRTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Jno. Meagher, 1004 First.
R. J., J. B. McCormack, 1006 First.
D. C., Robt. L. Page, 100 W. St. Catherine.
R. S., Ike Goldsmith, 1011 S. Second.
THIRTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Louis P. Zoeller, 212 W. Breckinridge.
R. J., Sam Bernbach, 917 Third.
R. C., A. C. Fisher, 927 Third.
D. S., Jos. Solomon, n. e. cor. Second and Kentucky.
THIRTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., G. K. Hikes, 1214 First.
R. J., C. F. Stege, 1382 S. First.
D. C., E. G. Walker, 1222 First.
R. S., Geo. W. Himesley, 204 W. Ormsby.
THIRTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Edw. Bloomfield, 118 W. Burnett.
R. J., Mason Maury, 1416 S First.
R. C., L. W. Dreifus, 1474 S. First.
D. S., Jas. Garrison, 104 W. Burnett.
THIRTY-NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Wm. P. Frederick, 225 W. Shipp.
R. J., A. M. McCracken, 1925 Second.
D. C., P. S. Terry, 1723 S. Third.
R. S., G. A. Schmidt, 1628 Second.

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Seventh Ward.

FORTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., Geo. Glover, 145 N. Fourth.
R. J., Anthony Popp, 128 N. Fourth.
R. C., Jno. Williams, 116 N. Fourth.
D. S., Jas. Gillooly, 142 Bullitt.
FORTY-FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., Geo. T. Root, 304 W. Walnut.
R. J., A. Annan, 530 S. Third.
D. C., Harry H. Dietz, 311 S. Fourth.
R. S., Wm. Kimmick, 538 S. Third.
FORTY-SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., Henry McBride, 529 S. Fifth.
R. J., Minor Young, 305 Fifth.
R. C., B. M. Harwood, 416 S. Fourth.
D. S., Ed Duffy, 427 S. Fifth.
FORTY-THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., E. J. Puckett, 422 W. Broadway.
R. J., W. M. Cayce, 315 W. Broadway.
D. C., Clem W. Huggins, 660 S. Fourth.
R. S., W. Gilligan, 658 S. Third.
FORTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Mark Beauchamp, 322 W. Broadway.
R. J., Louis Wolf, 322 W. Breckinridge.
R. C., Edw H. Meyer, 812 S. Third.
D. S., Mace Lieber, 300 W. Broadway.
FORTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Ray Mann, 514 W. St. Catherine.
R. J., Mason Barret, 1015 Fourth.
D. C., Wm. Mix, 946 S. Third.
R. S., L. G. Horn, 1133 Garvin.
FORTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Bruce Huffaker, 1401 S. Fourth.
R. J., W. N. Blancagnell, 1219 S. Fourth.
R. C., Wm. Victor Ritcher, 1240 S. Fourth.
D. S., Crittenden C. Young, 1337 S. Fourth.
FORTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Ed Glaser, 410 W. Lee.
R. J., Henry O. Coble, 1713 S. Fifth.
D. C., M. W. Satterwhite, 1607 S. Fourth.
R. S., Edwin M. Banta, 1715 S. Fifth.
FORTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Edw. Sang, 1902 S. Fourth.
R. J., Jos. Kirk, 327 Laurel Court.
R. C., Hy. Switzer, s. e. cor. Fourth and Brandeis.
D. S., Jas. A. O'Brien, 1920 S. Fourth.
FORTY-NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Jno. Lyons, 2314 S. Third.
R. J., W. J. Lane, 2809 S. Fifth.
D. C., Jas. McGrath, 2706 S. Fourth.
R. S., Sam Boes, 2632 S. Sixth.
FIFTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., Ed Schuster, 3108 S. Third.
R. J., Phil Wagner, 3124 Third.
R. C., Chas. H. Paine, Jr., 3134 Third.
D. S., Pat Howard, 3122 Third.

Eighth Ward.

FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., V. G. Russell, St. Nicholas Hotel.
R. J., Luke McCulloch, Trebing's Hotel.
D. C., Richard Sheridan, 217 S. Seventh.
R. S., J. W. Stone, 512 W. Market.
SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., Wm. McKinley, 510 W. Green.
R. J., Richard Nichols, s. e. cor. Fifth and Jefferson.
D. C., R. C. Pike, 548 Fifth.
D. S., R. G. Heffernan, 312 Center.
THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., George Markwell, 532 S. Sixth.
R. J., A. Christianson, 606 W. Walnut.
D. C., Walter Lach, 532 S. Sixth.
R. S., E. Baumberger, 422 S. Sixth.
FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Cal Kremer, 524 S. Fifth.
R. J., John Fey, 506 W. Chestnut.
R. C., P. G. Ridsdale, 514 Fifth.
R. S., John Zell, 503 S. Chestnut.
FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Raymond Flannigan, 632 S. Sixth.
R. J., Lon Moore, 753 S. Sixth.
D. C., Ed B. Kerr, 523 W. Broadway.
R. S., Dr. R. T. Anderson, 619 W. Broadway.
SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Edw. J. McDonogh, 525 W. Kentucky.
R. J., H. J. Conen, 823 S. Sixth.
R. C., Charles C. Cullen, 866 S. Sixth.
D. S., Jerome Yeakel, 723 S. Sixth.
SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Ed Queeney, 739 S. Seventh.
R. J., Frank Maydwell, 1121 S. Seventh.
D. C., Arthur Finnegan, 801 S. Seventh.
R. S., A. W. Gaslin, 846 S. Sixth.
EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Martin Ratterman, 1113 S. Sixth.
R. J., J. D. Reid, 1122 Garvin Place.
R. C., Henry S. Harthill, 538 W. St. Catherine.
D. S., Thomas H. Hines, 1023 S. Sixth.
NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., John Schad, 620 W. Park.
R. J., Louis F. Sonne, 1303 S. Seventh.
D. C., Camden R. McAtee, 926 W. Oak.
R. S., N. N. Atkerson, 1239 S. Seventh.
TENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Joseph Sullivan, 1519 S. Seventh.
R. J., R. A. Batman, 524 Belgravia.
R. C., D. A. Boston, 1459 S. Seventh.
D. S., Carl Quast, 1119 S. Sixth.

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Ninth Ward.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Thomas Watson, 924 W. Market.
R. J., M. C. Allen, 712 W. Market.
D. C., Emmett Bailey, 934 W. Market.
R. S., R. B. Hemphill, 708 W. Market.
TWELFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Victor Bron, 227 S. Eighth.
R. J., Frank Barber, Seventh, between Market and Jefferson.
R. C., Dr. M. J. Herl, 719 W. Jefferson.
D. S., Charles Salsman, 417 S. Eighth.
THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Andy Gazolio, 807 W. Chestnut.
R. J., G. Young, 812 W. Madison.
D. C., Dave Smith, 811 W. Jefferson.
R. S., E. J. Finn, Sr., 821 W. Jefferson.
FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Frank McCrory, 929 W. Jefferson.
R. J., Neill Begthol, 905 W. Jefferson.
R. C., Lawrence B. Crowder, 905 W. Jefferson.
D. S., Con Babey, 908 W. Jefferson.
FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Martin L. Marshall, 721 Lucas Place.
R. J., W. H. Steward, 621 S. Eighth.
D. C., Emmett Hooe, 642 S. Eighth.
R. S., J. L. Gamble, Coker Flats.
SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., George Thoben, n. e. cor. Tenth and Chestnut.
R. J., John Tipton, 905 W. Chestnut.
R. C., H. E. Pope, 905 W. Chestnut.
D. S., Charles Krinitz, 904 W. Walnut.
SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., A. Hamilton Cooper, 730 S. Seventh.
R. J., J. W. Childs, 722 W. Broadway.
D. C., John McDevitt, 724 S. Eighth.
R. S., Ben Wolf, 905 W. Broadway.
EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., John Wise, 724 W. Zane.
R. J., Joseph Hanrahan, St. Catherine, between Eighth and Ninth.
R. C., P. J. Dwan, n. w. cor. Seventh and Zane.
D. S., James Burke, 826 Cawthon.
NINETEENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Wm. J. Connelly, 1130 S. Seventh.
R. J., Robert Nurse, St. Catherine, between Eighth and Ninth.
D. C., John H. Hennessy, 727 Oldham.
R. S., James Dever, 735 St. Catherine.
TWENTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., Wm. Snyder, 922 Dumesnil.
R. J., James Norton, 714 W. Hill.
R. C., A. A. Carlisle, 1455 Ninth.
D. S., Raymond Head, 704 W. Oak.

* * *

Tenth Ward.

TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., B. P. Sund, 1106 W. Market.
R. J., J. Vetter, 1007 W. Market.
D. C., Dave Steward, 1021 W. Jefferson.
R. S., Hugh Crosgrove, 1007 W. Market.
TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., Harry Hart, 1112 W. Market.
R. J., Jacob F. Ruby, 1118 W. Market.
R. C., Emanuel Meyer, 1129 W. Market.
D. S., Jno. McGrath, 1131 W. Market.
TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., Thos. Keenan, Jr., 1229 W. Market.
R. J., Alfred C. Krieger, 1200 W. Market.
D. C., Todd Hunter, 1201 W. Main.
R. S., Geo. L. Raab, 1212 W. Market.
TWENTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Louis Rosenburg, s. w. cor. Tenth and Walnut.
R. J., P. A. Curtis, n. e. cor. West and Madison.
R. C., Chas. B. Halfren, 1008 W. Walnut.
D. S., Henry Mestemacher, 1012 W. Green.
TWENTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Frank Shrader, Jr., 528 S. Twelfth.
R. J., Dr. P. R. Peters, 1104 W. Broadway.
D. C., Herman Dumstorf, n. e. cor. Twelfth and Walnut.
R. S., D. D. Baker, 1100 W. Green.
TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Guy Mullen, 460 Twelfth.
R. J., Wm. Gable, 1219 W. Jefferson.
R. C., J. W. Bartholmew, 1213 W. Jefferson.
D. S., Wm. Bauer, 431 Thirteenth.
TWENTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Jno. Kiley, Jr., 1324 W. Jefferson.
R. J., Clifton High, 1319 W. Chestnut.
D. C., Pete Cusick, 1318 W. Madison.
R. S., Luther Edwards, 1314 Grayson.
TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Jas. Carroll, 744 Eleventh.
R. J., R. W. Brooks, 1120 W. Broadway.
D. C., W. E. Broadus, 1130 W. Broadway.
D. S., Harry W. Saunders, 632 S. Tenth.
TWENTY-NINTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Chas. Berndsen, 1135 W. Chestnut.
R. J., J. Harry Murphy, 1115 W. Broadway.
D. C., Wm. A. Fisher, 1125 W. Broadway.
R. S., Geo. J. Trick, 1115 W. Broadway.
THIRTIETH PRECINCT.
D. J., Martin Clark, 1233 Maple.
R. J., Richard W. Oliver, 1201 W. Chestnut.
R. C., J. C. Fisher, 722 S. Twelfth.
D. S., J. T. Keating, Jr., 1223 W. Broadway.
THIRTY-FIRST PRECINCT.
D. J., Wm. Crawly, 730 S. Thirteenth.
R. J., Shelby Stinnett, 1306 W. Chestnut.
D. C., W. A. Wimsatt, 844 S. Thirteenth.
R. S., Bascam Stinett, 1306 W. Chestnut.
THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCT.
D. J., J. J. Cavanaugh, 933 S. Eleventh.
R. J., David Kidd, 1214 Lexington.
R. C., Winslow H. Dyer, 846 S. Twelfth.
D. S., S. McDonough, 830 S. Twelfth.
THIRTY-THIRD PRECINCT.
D. J., Phil Broderick, 1006 Zane.
R. J., J. F. Shacklett, 1053 S. Twelfth.
D. C., Tom Broderick, 1006 Zane.
R. S., H. A. Sherrard, 1126 W. Kentucky.
THIRTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Joe Kane, 1236 Kentucky.
R. J., W. H. Dyer, 1229 Delaware.
R. C., J. N. McDowell, 1232 Zane.
D. S., Rob Hall, 1224 Churchill.
THIRTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.
D. J., T. C. Mulloy, 1225 Dumesnil.
R. J., C. I. Hurt, 1012 Dumesnil.
D. C., P. D. Broderick, 1233 Dumesnil.
R. S., A. B. Eckels, 1014 Dumesnil.

* * *

Eleventh Ward.

THIRTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.
D. J., Pat Fallon, 642 Garvis.
R. J., Jno. C. Foster, 1448 Twelfth.
R. C., Chas. W. Dodge, 3021 Eleventh.
D. S., Mike Fletcher, 647 Davis.
THIRTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.
D. J., A. Oellerich, 1628 Tyler

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THURSDAY..SEPTEMBER 23, 1909

"Business."

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 22.—The New York stock market closed weak. Union Pacific being 2¾ off at the close and Pennsylvania 1⅝ down from earlier quotations. Steel common was again the feature at the opening. There were running sales of 15,000 shares at 85½ and 86¼, later receding 1 point and being less active. The market was not so strongly supported as on preceding days.

Money on call firm at 2¾ to 3 per cent., ruling rate 2¾. Time loans ranged from 3¾ for ninety days to 4¼ for six months. Sterling exchange steady.

The Chicago wheat prices broke violently on heavy liquidation. At the opening September delivery advanced to $1.01 and December to $1.00½, but the market closed weak with prices averaging ¼c below yesterday's finals. Oats were weaker at the close and corn irregular. Light receipts of hogs gave strength to prices, which tended higher.

Good Roads Convention.

Tennessee is holding a three-days' convention in the interest of good roads. The opening session was attended by several hundred men. "Among the delegates," says one of the Nashville papers, "are farmers, merchants, bankers and, in fact, men from all the representative walks of life." Gov. Patterson acted as temporary chairman and delivered an address of welcome. The Governor told the delegates that every dollar expended for good roads in Tennessee was five dollars gained. He declared he would like to approve an act during his administration which would have for its object the building of a public highway from border to border of the State.

The Tennessee convention is not to content itself with speeches and resolutions. The delegates will be invited to inspect experiments in practical road building and demonstrations of the improvements in road-making machinery are to be made. A meeting which gives such indications of earnest intention cannot fail to accomplish something for road improvement.

Kentucky has just held a good roads convention, Tennessee is holding one and the national good roads convention is in session in Cleveland. The leaven is working and the effects of the long and patient agitation of the subject are becoming noticeable in all parts of the country. The South, particularly, is discussing the question and some of the Southern States are showing their faith by their works. In Georgia, where convict labor is being utilized, hundreds of miles of new turnpikes are being constructed. Encouraging progress is being made in other States.

The problem of how to secure good roads is becoming a live question in localities where it previously has been ignored. The press and the people are considering ways and means and methods of improvement and there is manifested a general disposition to take up a matter that too long has been neglected. All of which means a great deal for the progress and prosperity of the South.

Rural Delivery In Kentucky.

Kentucky is not keeping up with most of the Southern States in the work of rural free delivery extension. According to a statement issued in Washington, Kentucky has 719 routes and thirty-seven petitions are pending. Tennessee has 1,618 routes, with twenty petitions not acted upon; Texas has 1,831 routes and 131 petitions; Georgia, 1,608 routes and 52 petitions; North Carolina, 1,208 routes and 82 petitions; Alabama, 987 routes and 45 petitions; South Carolina, 908 routes and 76 petitions; Virginia, 993 routes and 71 petitions; Mississippi, 766 routes and 71 petitions.

Arkansas, Florida and Louisiana are the only States showing fewer routes than Kentucky. Arkansas has 366 routes and 97 petitions pending; Florida has 183 routes and 24 petitions; Louisiana has 154 routes and 46 petitions. Of all the Southern States Florida is the only one in the list showing a smaller number of petitions pending than does Kentucky.

Until about four years ago, the Post-office Department records show Tennessee led all the States of the South in rural delivery. The people of Tennessee, according to officials of the department, were about the first in the South to realize the great advantages of the service and petitioned faster than any of the other States. Texas woke up to the benefits of rural delivery a little later on and naturally, by reason of its enormous size, has been able to forge its way to first place in the number of routes. That it has been active in the effort to take advantage of a good thing is evidenced by the fact that 1,128 petitions from Texas have been reported upon adversely.

The compilation, which is official and was made on September 1, shows beyond a doubt that Kentucky is not getting all she is entitled to from the rural free delivery service and that there is no active movement toward securing new routes. Evidently in some parts of the State the people are not fully awake to the national blessing that is being enjoyed by the residents of those favored localities where rural delivery flourishes. There is no good reason why States like Tennessee and Georgia should have more than twice the number of routes that Kentucky has; or why North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi should lead Kentucky.

Kentuckians are not usually so slow in taking cognizance of a good institution and it is high time that a very considerable number of them were getting better acquainted with the rural delivery system.

The Pinchot-Ballinger Fight.

"It is a mystery to me why it has been called the Ballinger-Pinchot fight."—Gifford Pinchot.

The term "Pinchot-Ballinger" is one of convenience. It is very generally believed that the fight is between the people of the United States and a few enterprising persons, firms and trusts, that desire to enjoy freedom to operate where the Americans of this and future generations have interests.

Collier's Weekly puts the matter tersely by saying that the controversy is "not a conflict between individuals, but a clash between forces," and calls attention to Section 190 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person appointed after the first day of June 1872, as an officer, clerk or employe of any of the departments, to act as counsel, attorney or agent, for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending while he was such officer, clerk or employe, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim within the two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk or employe."

In explaining the spirit of the section, Justice Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, said that its intent is to elevate the public service so that it may inspire public confidence.

Mr. Ballinger, upon leaving the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, became an attorney for a group of capitalists seeking rights in coal lands in Alaska, and now charged with having improperly secured these rights. This indicates that Mr. Ballinger's views of what course a public servant should pursue are widely different from those of Mr. Pinchot.

The vigilance of Mr. Pinchot recently prevented the so-called Water Power Trust from grabbing enormously valuable perpetual rights which the Roosevelt Administration had sought to conserve and which Mr. Ballinger had put in the way of private enterprise by throwing open to entry lands withdrawn from settlement for that purpose.

The President has given Mr. Ballinger a clean bill of health. But since the President gives a bill of health to the Payne tariff law, which he admits was in part written at the demands of special interests, the public has a right to judge of Mr. Ballinger without considering the President's indorsement of his course as a final settlement of the question of his fitness for the office of Secretary of the Interior.

Public sentiment as to the quality of Mr. Pinchot's work, and his motives as a public servant, has not been divided along party lines. As Dr. Wiley, of the Chemistry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, has acted in the interests of the people and against the interests of dishonest enterprises seeking to take advantage of the public, Mr. Pinchot has been alert in the interests of the whole country, and has fought enterprises seeking special privileges at the expense of the United States.

Mr. Pinchot represented what was best in the Roosevelt Administration. There exists a widespread fear that Mr. Ballinger represents the worst in the present Administration, which is now officially upon record as regarding the conservation of party solidarity the chief end of Presidents.

Railway Accidents.

There are some cheering indications that the operation of the big railroads is becoming so systematized that railway travel is not the menace to human life that it has been in the past. The Chicago and Northwestern railroad during the fiscal year that ended June 30 last carried a total of 27,000,000 people without a single fatal accident. It is the first road to report so clear a record for the current year, although two other large roads made a similar report for the calendar year of 1908, the Burlington and the Pennsylvania.

The Chicago and Northwestern has 7,611 miles of track; the Burlington has about 9,000; the Pennsylvania about 11,000. That any one of three extensive systems like these should be operated for a period of one year with no loss of life is remarkable. That the three of them should show such a record speaks volumes for the improved methods of running trains that are now in vogue. Block signals and double tracks are responsible in great measure for the reduction of hazard. There has been a general movement among railroads toward stricter discipline, which also has had its effect. There is a tendency, too, to better equipment and maintenance. The big systems are using heavier rails and the tracks are ballasted more efficiently than was the rule in former days. Legislation, State and national, has done something toward reform.

Discussing the report of the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago Record-Herald says:

"The number of passengers carried safely by the Northwestern is equal to nearly one-third of the population of the United States, and equal to the population of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Indiana. In these States the accident statistics show a constantly increasing number of fatalities among people who are carrying on their avocations. Accordingly, while fatalities in all other lines of business seem to be on the increase, not only in these States, but throughout the United States, fatalities in connection with the conduct of the railroad business seem to be on the decline."

This is a gratifying state of affairs and leads to the hope that the future may prove conclusively that railway accidents are decreasing. If the big roads should be moved by a spirit of rivalry to strive for the attainment of a record of excellence year by year it would add infinitely to the safety of travel. While it is impossible to run trains without some accidents it clearly is possible to run them with much less danger to human life than has been done in the past. That is fully demonstrated in the remarkable records made by the Northwestern, the Burlington and the Pennsylvania.

"Misconceptions About India."

Some two months ago one of the most weighty of the American magazines published, under the signature of an Indian journalist, who is a frequent contributor to the American press, an article in which it was asserted that concessions made to native politicians under what is known as the Lord Morley reform scheme, had removed all danger of further anarchy. About the time the article appeared in print Sir William Curzon Wyllie was murdered in London by an Indian student of engineering, who has since been hanged. It was plain even before that crime was added to the list chargeable to the "unrest" in India, that the agitators would not be satisfied with mere concessions looking to a greater distribution of the profits of office and greater participation in the affairs of government among Indians. In an article for the current number of "The Nineteenth Century and After," the Rev. J. A. Sharrock discusses misconceptions about the unrest in India. He is a missionary and educator who has spent much of his life in India, and who knows a great deal about the existing conditions:

"Those who have lived longest in, and worked hardest for, India, those who have in a real sense made India their home; those who have the deepest sympathy with her legitimate aspirations and long to help her to take a place among the great nations of the world have to regretfully acknowledge that no amount of political reform will serve to allay the present discontent. The aim of the educated minority is to make India as independent as Japan, or at least as one of our British colonies."

The Brahmans, constituting only 5 per cent. of the total population, but 85 per cent. of the educated Indians, consider themselves the rightful rulers of India, and are the patriots. What their patriotism, manifested in agitation in print and orally, and in assassination, has accomplished, the writer sums up as follows:

"The Brahman has procured the dismissal of a Lieutenant Governor, though the Viceroy approved his rule, in obedience to the clamor of schoolboys; he has got rid of the ablest Viceroy of his generation, who favored the partition of Bengal; he has compelled the Indian Secretary to enlarge the councils, owing to the violence of his agitation; and he has seen the Secretary's aide-de-camp shot because he refused to revoke that parution. . . . Has he not reason to be much satisfied with the success of his campaign?"

Mr. Sharrock, who admits more than most British writers upon the subject are willing to admit, expresses the opinion that it would be more dignified, and no more unwise, for Great Britain to withdraw from India, than for her to continue a policy of granting concessions which, as he sees it, can have no other effect than to encourage the advocates of the attainment of "suaraj," the native term for absolute self-government. The Christianization of India and the disestablishment of the caste system, and the education of the masses, he believes, can alone save India to Great Britain.

Christianizing India as an expedient necessary to holding it is a task somewhat staggering in its proportions. Even if Great Britain should send an army of missionaries to convert the 200,000,000 non-Brahman Hindus, the 62,000,000 Mohammedans, and some 50,000,000 "outcastes" much time would elapse before the work that has been but little pushed since the beginnings of British conquest could bear sufficient fruit to make brotherly love a factor in the problem. And the methods proposed by the writer are so reactionary that an attempt to carry them out would be fraught with considerable danger.

All seditious writers and speakers must be "sternly suppressed," presumably by deportation without trial. Government colleges, now educating Brahman agitators, must be closed and Government funds directed to the masses. Missionary work must be pushed even in Hindu strongholds. The Rev. Mr. Sharrock speaks admiringly of the policy of the Mogul conqueror, Aurangzib, who took the sacred city of Benares, razed its 1,500 Hindu temples, and placed a Moslem mosque upon its highest hill to dominate it, and let the Hindus know where he stood in the matter of religion. "If we had, after the battle of Plassey, destroyed every Hindu temple and Mohammedan mosque and builded Christian cathedrals, everyone would have respected us for the right religious fervor we had displayed."

Possibly the destruction of native temples might have been of strategic value when Lord Clive bowled over the Nawab of Bengal and laid the corner stone of Great Britain's Indian Empire a century before the disregard of the Briton for the religious prejudices of the Hindu precipitated the Sepoy mutiny. At that time the Indian mind was accustomed to the idea that religions followed conquerors, as the American Constitution follows the flag today. The application of the rule of Aurangzib would even then have been somewhat out of keeping with the teachings of Christianity, but with a Bible in one hand and a bludgeon in the other, John Bull might have impressed the Oriental mind more fully than he did. The times have changed. It is doubtful whether an organized campaign to introduce the Christian religion in India would have the desired effect at the present time, when there exists a vernacular press that would proclaim its object.

It is commonly stated that the hatred of Mohammedan for Hindu makes it possible for Great Britain to control India with a handful of men. It would seem that at this time any effort at proselytism that could be readily recognized as being hand-in-hand with an effort to repress agitation and refuse further concessions would have the effect of uniting the divided forces in India against the British. If missionary work is to bear fruit in India it must steer clear of the political entanglements proposed by a strenuous parson who would unite church and State in the Twentieth century to raze in a figurative sense the heathen temples which he regrets were not razed literally after Plassey.

There seems to be hardly a better prospect in making a more vigorous effort to educate the Indian masses. Inasmuch as practically all of the educated Indians are now advocates of the elimination of the British, the writer's assumption that the lower castes would take sides with the British rather than with the Brahmans if they were educated seems ill founded.

"To have won such a dominion," said Lord Curzon during his service as Viceroy, "is a great achievement. To hold it by fair and righteous dealings is a greater; to weld it by prudent statesmanship into a single compact whole, will be, and is, the greatest of all." Considering the solidarity of the sentiment of the educated Indians against British rule, it seems that a still greater achievement would be for Great Britain to retain India for any considerable length of time afterward, if she should succeed in welding it into a compact whole, in educating the millions and in overthrowing the tyranny of caste. In the meantime, since political concessions seem insufficient to end anarchy, and sterner measures against the agitators would probably increase it, the gravity of the situation is apparent, despite the efforts of the British press to make light of the "unrest."

An English magazine contains an article in which it is held that for the Chinese to stamp out the opium curse and return to alcoholic beverages would be a misfortune. It might be—to the poppy fields of India and the Sahibs whose forefathers debauched China for profit and licked her for protesting.

"If you want to be reminded that you are getting old," says a Texas contemporary, "just recall the fact that Garfield died twenty-eight years ago." And just recall that fact if you want to be glad that you were not the choice of the people just prior to that melancholy event.

A former prizefighter who is in straitened circumstances says that so long as a fellow proposes to buy the drinks he has friends, but when he needs one he is friendless. That is evidently what Mrs. Wilcox meant by "the echoes bound to a joyful sound."

A New York newspaper says that Miss Mary Garden, of grand opera fame, said "No" to all proposals of marriage till she met Prince Mavrcordate, a Russian multimillionaire. Marrying a diva seems to require as much capital as renting a box at the opera.

The world is somewhat divided as to whether Manchuria will eventually fall into the hands of Russia or Japan. It is agreed that China's chance for holding that valuable province is about as good as that of a tomcat to maintain his dignity without teeth or toenails.

Traction lines in Turkey are to be promoted and run by New Yorkers. The time will come when the cussedness of Abdul Hamid will be looked back upon as the harmless sportiveness of a full-grown ruler with the mind of a little child.

President Taft switched from conservation to the corporation tax at Denver. In casting about for subjects the President will never find one that will prove more interesting than the tariff as viewed by its friends.

Dr. Wiley has again showed his reckless disregard for "business" by proclaiming the revolutionary doctrine that cider should be made from apples, especially when it is sold as apple cider.

In Australia they sell a brandy known as "Boomerang." Just now in Nashville they are consuming a variety of imitation whisky which might be labeled "The Iroquois Fire."

If Trixie Friganza, who is booked to appear in the "American Idea," can really get inside of it the American idea must be almost too broad to discuss before mixed company.

"Great men often marry unhappily," says an investigator. It is inevitable. There aren't enough blushing Kentucky brides to go 'round.

Exonerating Ballinger, firing Glavis and indorsing Cannon, Aldrich and Payne, the President proves himself a busy man.

Galveston is glad to report that it never touched her.

Points About People.

Mrs. Caldwell Norton will entertain tomorrow at a charming luncheon in honor of Mrs. Frank Brelsford Lane, of Chicago, and Mrs. William S. Bowmer. Covers will be laid for the following:

MESDAMES.

Caldwell Norton, William S. Bowmer, Frank Brelsford Lane, of Chicago; Thomas Helm Minary, Alex Farnsley, John S. Cope, Burrel Farnsley, Lewis J. Gorin, Richard Coke, Clarence Dallam, Lemuel H. McHenry.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Laura Tyle Wilson to Mr. John C. Wickliffe, Jr., was quietly solemnized on last evening at Castle Park, Mich., the summer home of her cousins, the Rev. Joseph A. Vance and Mrs. Vance, where she has been visiting for some time.

Dr. Vance performed the ceremony.

* * *

Miss Anne Thomas, of Greenville, Miss., who has been the guest of Miss Mary Bates Shackelford in Richmond for two months, is here for a short visit before returning home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Long Miller have returned from Little Deer Lake, Canada, where they have been spending some time. Mr. Miller is now on an extensive Western trip.

* * *

Mrs. Lawrence Kinnaird and two little daughters, of St. Louis, who are visiting Mrs. Kinnaird's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bowman, at their apartment in St. James court, will go to Owensboro Friday, where they will visit Mr. Philip Watkins before returning home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe are the guests of their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Robinson, Jr., at their country home at Glenview.

* * *

Mrs. William F. Barret, of Frankfort, returned home yesterday after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Mason Barret.

* * *

Mrs. Mason Barret and little daughter, Rosa, have recently returned from spending the summer at their cottage at Wequetonsing.

* * *

Mr. Elmer Oliver, who has been visiting his parents in Indianola, Miss., will return home Saturday evening.

* * *

Dr. John Giles Cecil and Mrs. Cecil and Miss Martha Cecil will move next Monday to 416 Victoria place, where they will be until their new home in St. James court is completed.

Mr. Russell Cecil will leave on Monday for Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, where he will attend school this winter.

* * *

Miss Mary Kent has returned from St. Louis, where she has been spending some time, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Kent.

* * *

Mr. M. W. Neal has gone to Nashville on a short business trip.

* * *

Mr. Henry R. Prewitt, of Mt. Sterling, is spending a few days here and is stopping at The Old Inn.

* * *

Miss Carrie Cook will sail Saturday for Rome, where she will spend the winter.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eastland, who have been in Danville for the past summer visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Eastland, have returned and have taken a house in Crescent Hill for the winter.

* * *

Miss Katherine Waggener has returned from a visit to Dr. J. J. Adams and Mrs. Adams and will spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eastland at Crescent Hill.

* * *

Mrs. Zach Montgomery, of Frankfort, is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Brashear at her apartment in St. James court.

* * *

Col. Bennett H. Young and Mrs. Young are moving this week to their new home on Ormsby avenue, recently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Presley Tapp. Mr. and Mrs. Tapp have gone to the Galt House, where they will spend the winter.

* * *

Mr. Frank Brelsford Lane, of Chicago, has returned home. Mrs. Lane will remain a week longer, the guest of her parents, Dr. Frank Simpson and Mrs. Simpson.

* * *

Mrs. T. J. Minary, who has been at Martinsville for several weeks, will return home to-morrow evening.

* * *

Miss Sarah Stone Walker, of Greenville, Miss., who has been visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John Vreeland, at Glenview, has gone to St. Louis to visit her aunt, Mrs. White.

* * *

Mrs. Richard Lowndes, of Danville, who has been the guest of Mrs. Emmet Field and family for the past two weeks, has returned home. Her sister, Miss Nan McDowell, who accompanied her here, will remain several days longer.

* * *

Col. Harry Weissinger and Mrs. Weissinger, Misses Margaret and Lillian Weissinger returned yesterday morning from spending two months in Alaska, Seattle and the Yosemite Valley. They also visited Capt. George Tiffany and Mrs. Tiffany at Fort Logan, Col.

* * *

Miss Lillian Harris has gone to Boston to attend school.

* * *

Miss Fannie Whellan, who has been visiting in Meade county for several weeks, has returned home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grinstead and Mr. Orville Platter, of North Vernon, Ind., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hilliard, returned home last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hunter, of Lebanon, are visiting Mr. Hunter's sister, Mrs. B. A. Hilliard.

Married In El Paso, Tex.

Glasgow, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Prof. Robert E. Seay and Miss Elizabeth Evans Flippin, formerly of Monroe county, Ky., were married in El Paso, Tex., this week, and will visit their Kentucky friends while on their bridal tour. Miss Flippin is a member of one of Kentucky's old and most prominent families, being a niece of the Hon. A. L. Peterman and a daughter of the late Judge M. T. Flippin. The romance of this young couple began several years ago and the courtship was renewed while the bride was spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Peterman, at Ysleta, Tex. Prof. Seay is a native of Fountain Run, was educated in Louisville and is now a member of the faculty of the El Paso Military Institute.

Flood-Knopf Wedding.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Miss Anna Flood, prominent in the younger Terre Haute society, and William C. Knopf, of Louisville, were married tonight at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Don Fullis, before a small gathering. Mr. Knopf is a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute. They will live in Louisville.

Accepts Another Charge.

Madison, Ind., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The Rev. F. J. Zirkelbach, pastor of St. Michael's church, North Madison, goes to St. Peter's church, Harrison county, Indiana, and is succeeded by Father Garder.

Married In Louisville.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Edward E. Sturart, a contractor of Marion, Ky., and Miss Beulah Cooper Gill, of Smith Mills, Ky., were united in marriage here to-day.

JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT.

(New York Sun.)

To the Editor: Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, one of the three or four important men in Mr. E. H. Harriman's former entourage, has a history behind him which may account for some of his intellectual traits. It is not generally known that he is a nephew of the famous Judah P. Benjamin, once a United States Senator from Louisiana, afterward a member of Jefferson Davis' Cabinet, and still later a Queen's counsel in London, and for many years easily in the front rank of British barristers. This because he was born in the British West Indies and was therefore a British subject.

Judah P. Benjamin was a Jew, a man of extraordinary brilliancy and power, an advocate of special equipment and authority. It is told of him that after he had left Jamaica to reside in New Orleans and was in fact conducting his campaign for the senatorship at Washington, he visited the Southern part of Louisiana, and there, among the wool hats of that day, he was assailed by a competitor on the score of his religion and his race. Benjamin waited until his accuser had quite done. Then he arose from his seat, advanced to the front rail of the platform and said in those melodious tones which the world afterward learned to know so well: "The honorable gentleman has denounced me as a Jew. In truth and fact I am one, and I am proud of it. And when my ancestors were worshipping the true God and fighting under the white banners of the Maccabees, his forebears were feeding swine upon the Scandinavian hills, and, history tells us, were little better than the hogs they fed." He was a short man and oleaginous, but there was fire in his eye and thrill upon thrill in his carrying voice. As the result he "got an ovation" and a solid majority in the district of which he was most doubtful.

Julius Kruttschnitt is Judah P. Benjamin's last remaining nephew. He is 55 years old. He took a degree as mining engineer at Washington and Lee University in Virginia in 1873, afterward taught school, and in 1878 entered the service of the Louisiana and Texas railroad.

I make this mention of Mr. Kruttschnitt not because there is anything unusual in his rise, for Americans are repeating that every hour of the day, but in the interest of a career which is rich in material and needs occasional reminders. PELICAN.

New York September 15.

STORIES OF THE TOWN.

A speaker at the meeting of the Advertisers' Club the other night took a view of the advertising business than not even the most optimistic members of the club had ever done. As indicated, the speaker was not a member of the club, but a plain newspaper man. The people from "downstairs" and the agencies and the advertisers themselves, however, listened to him with more interest than would have been imagined.

The roseate prospect that was presented to the experts was that they might not only be the harbingers of peace and prosperity, but even the advance agents of Cupid. That was something they hadn't thought of, and they pulled their chairs a little closer when he said that.

"Yes, sir," declared the orator. "Take the man, for instance, who writes an ad about a hat. That ad may be so well written that the reader is impressed that some beautiful girl may come downtown and buy it. When she wears it it may become her better than anything she ever had before. The right man may happen along, see her in that hat and immediately plunge head over heels in love with her. The happy culmination of the romance may follow, and if it does who shall deny the ad writer his meed of praise?"

The ad men howled with delight at that, and it's a cinch that everybody in the bunch will hereafter emphasize all articles related to woman's adornment when he writes an ad.

* * *

Sam Wilhite, Controller of Louisville, has been welcoming a good many of his side partners with whom he had worked in the national organization of municipal fiscal officers. They are here, some of them, attending the International Tax Conference, and, of course, do not overlook the opportunity of calling on Mr. Wilhite, who is "ace high" with the city officials in his line all over the country.

One of Mr. Wilhite's most distinguished visitors yesterday was Dr. Legrand Powers, who has the exalted title of Chief Statistician of the Bureau of Census. Dr. Powers is tall and trim, and his white beard gives him a certain air of distinction. He has been in the Bureau of Census for a long while and has charge of municipal statistics. Like Mr. Wilhite, he believes in a uniform system for all the cities of the country.

Another of Mr. Wilhite's friends who is here attending the meeting is Duncan MacInnes, who is in the office of the Controller of New York. Mr. MacInnes is to speak at the conference. Mr. Wilhite expects to hear a good many of the addresses and increase the already large knowledge he has of the general subject of municipal taxation and accounting.

* * *

"Some people think that Louisville merchants are not enterprising," said a Main-street wholesaler yesterday, "but if it were generally known how far away Louisville's goods go that impression would be wiped out. We not only sell all through the South, in successful competition with St. Louis, Cincinnati and towns in the section, but we go over into the Southwest and sell in Texas and Arkansas. A great many of these merchants even come to Louisville to see the stocks and buy, while many more purchase through traveling men.

"Our house and others have crossed the Mississippi higher up and are going out into the West. We are to-day selling manufactured goods in Nebraska and Colorado, and are opening up that territory more all the time. Louisville is located not only so as to be able to reach a large territory, but is also close enough to other cities to allow them to compete for business in territory that rightfully belongs to us. And the fact that our merchants are able to hold their own shows that the town is getting to be a good deal like what Chicago calls herself—'The Great Central Market.'"

A funny incident happened out in the residence district the other afternoon, and only the passing of a gallant swain saved two girls from no telling how much embarrassment. As it was, they missed a car, one street car and possibly a very interesting piece of the matinee.

It happened that the wind was blowing pretty strong, and just as they neared the corner where they intended getting the car to go to the theater one of the girls dropped the coin which she had in her hand in obedience to the terrifying command now blazoned on most of the cars, "Have Exact Change Ready."

She stooped to get the money and the wind almost tore her hat from its moorings the moment she exposed it broadside to the breeze. She immediately straightened up without touching her fare. Her friend, not at first understanding the predicament, started to rescue the money, but when her expansive lid was turned sail-like to the gale she came so near losing it that she decided not to attempt to retrieve the fallen coin. So it lay there.

Now and then the stranded maidens, trying to take advantage of the lull in the wind, made efforts to get the money, but failed, the breeze starting up again just at the wrong time. Finally, after they had seen their car roll past the corner, a kind-hearted young fellow came along and volunteered to do what they couldn't. They didn't know him, but they were quite ready to be relieved of the task. And they caught the next car.

MENU FOR A DAY.

BREAKFAST.
Grapes.
Boiled Rice With Milk.
Broiled Chops.
Latticed Potatoes.
Raised Biscuits.
Coffee.
LUNCH.
Fried Crabs.
Stuffed Olives.
Gingerbread.
Chocolate.
DINNER.
Raw Oysters.
Vegetable Cutlets. Tomato Sauce.
Riced Potatoes. Spinach.
Celery and Nut Salad.
Wafers. Cheese.
Date Pudding.
Coffee.

* * *

Recipes for Thursday.

DATE PUDDING.

Cover two cupfuls bread crumbs with half a cupful hot milk. Chop one cupful dates, half cupful almonds, four tablespoonsful chopped suet, add to crumbs, with one cupful brown sugar, half teaspoonful salt and three well-beaten eggs. Pour into buttered mold, cover with buttered paper and steam steadily for four hours. Serve with sweet sauce.

GINGERBREAD.

Sieve into a basin two pounds of flour, two ounces ginger, add grated rind of one lemon. Warm one and a quarter pounds of molasses with half a pound of butter, stir them into the flour with two well-beaten eggs, adding, if liked, a few caraway seeds and quarter teaspoonful baking soda. Pour into greased and floured cake tins and bake one hour.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusement Guide.

MACAULEY'S—"Paid in Full," evening.
MASONIC—"The Blue Mouse," evening.
MARY ANDERSON—Vaudeville, afternoon and evening.
AVENUE—"Beverly."
BUCKINGHAM—Edmund Hayes in "The Umpire," afternoon and evening.
GAYETY—Weber and Rush's Bon-Tons, afternoon and evening.
HOPKINS—"The Pinkerton Girl," afternoon and evening.

MAYBE EUGENE WALTER is superstitious, or perhaps he merely made concession to the traditional superstition of actor folk when he put a canary bird in "Paid in Full." The canary breaks the hoodoo of unlucky thirteen. Of just actors and others necessary to the organization, the traveling outfit of "Paid in Full" is thirteen. The canary makes fourteen. His singing is quite a feature of the first act. Only "he" canaries can join a "Paid in Full" troupe. They must sing, and "shes" don't. Queer freak of nature, this voiceless female.

There were five "Paid in Full" companies on the road last season, as there are this, each with a bird. When laying-off time came last spring the five canaries were hung in a room back of the stage in the Astor Theater in New York to spend their holiday. They had traveled some seventy-five thousand miles among them, and were entitled to rest.

At the dress rehearsal of the first company this season a canary was hung in its accustomed place in the scene, and at the proper moment it burst into song. It was as if he knew what was required and was going through his performance like a regular actor. Somebody commented on the exhibition and wondered if the bird were really intelligent and remembered its experience the preceding season, and knew what to do.

"Of course it does," retorted another member of the company. "Canaries can be wonderfully trained. Haven't you seen those that street fakirs have—that drill like soldiers and shoot little cannon and do amazing tricks?"

Whereupon all else gave place to a test of bird wisdom. The four other canaries were brought out, one at a time, for experiment. With a single exception they burst into song the moment they were hung on the stage.

Doesn't that prove canary smartness? Not necessarily. The property man of the various companies had learned a bird trick that unfailingly begot warbling. They discovered that if the cage were covered and darkened an hour or two before a performance, the bird would sing when the stage lights went up. Darkness to the bird meant night and sleep. Returning light was accepted as sun-up and time for song.

Canary mentality is not often discussed now in "Paid in Full" companies.

* * *

Grand Opera Election.

The "Opera Election" is on in Louisville and already indications are that there will be many votes cast by the music lovers who are balloting to decide which four of thirty grand operas will be presented at the Masonic Theater the week of October 4 by the Sheehan Opera Company.

Several hundred votes have already been received by mail though the polls were opened yesterday morning. Each has been filed away to be duly counted and recorded by judges chosen from the theater attaches and critics selected by the theater management.

Bizet's masterpiece, "Carmen," portraying the story of the faithless cigarette girl has favorites as evidenced by the many inquiries and verbal votes cast by patrons who appeared at the box office. In addition, there were some who asked that Von Flotow's tuneful and melodious "Martha" be presented. In addition, there are many who requested "Il Trovatore," "The Bohemian Girl" and others.

The management announces that with Mr. Sheehan there will be Julia Hume, who scored a success with Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera Company last season; Louise Le Baron, contralto, formerly with Mlle. Fritzi Scheff, and Frank A. Pesch, for four years with the Royal Opera Company of England, in addition to Mr. George Crampton, six years with the Carl Rosa Company of England, and the Metropolitan Chorus and Orchestra.

* * *

"Hook Me Up, Kind Sir," She Said.

Millicent Evans, who plays the title role in "The Blue Mouse" at the Masonic this week, tells an amusing story of how an interesting situation in the last act misled an honest and earnest stage manager when the company was playing one night stands in the Northwest.

Miss Evans appears a few minutes before the fading of the final curtain with the waist of her dress hanging from one shoulder, and plaintively asks Mr. Wallus—and subsequently another gentleman—to please hook her up.

The audience at Green Bay had proven responsive and Miss Evans was greeted with renewed applause when she entered from a bedroom in Mrs. Rollet's home, and asked if somebody wouldn't hook her up. The stage manager was horror-stricken upon beholding the leading woman loose upon the stage when she should, plainly, have been in her dressingroom attended by her maid. He was not the sort of man to leave a damsel, or an audience, in distress. He rushed to the rescue, threw a dusty rug about the shoulders of the astonished comedienne and yelled for a stage hand to get the maid. Efforts to get the Anthony Comstock of Green Bay off the stage proved unavailing. Sacrificing his own ideas of propriety on the altar of public morals, he held Miss Evans in a bearlike clasp. "The Blue Mouse" is full of laughable absurdities, and the audience rattled the rafters, thinking the encounter between the stage manager and Miss Evans merely a part of the play. A member of the company finally unhooked the arms of the stage manager and unwound the rug, after which Miss Evans picked up her lines where she had dropped them and was hooked up.

* * *

A Strenuous Actress.

It is a very common opinion that acting is the easiest way in the world to earn a living, and many are the laments by people outside of the profession that they don't have the required talent to earn some of the enormous salaries which are talked about and which seem to come so easily. It is true that there is a certain pleasure in pleasing the public, which is calculated to make a performer almost forget that he is earning a livelihood on the stage. Yet there are lines of acting which require great physical and mental exertion and are mentally wearing and trying.

One of these performers, for whom the salary, though it is a neat one, does not come without effort, is Ruby Royal, who plays the title role of "Pinkey" in W. F. Mann's big musical production of "The Pinkerton Girl," now at the Hopkins. Those who have seen Miss Royal and the snap and ginger she puts into everything she does, can readily believe that even the physical exertion required in her part is tiresome, and when one thinks of how she must portray the part twice each day the great strain can be appreciated. Back of the scenes it is found that after each of her performances Miss Royal is noticeably tired and worn, and at the conclusion of her two daily shows she is ready for a well-earned night's rest.

* * *

A Lovely Play.

The gamut of human love is run by Edith Ellis in her play, "Mary Jane's Pa," in which Henry E. Dixey will be seen at Macauley's for three nights, beginning Monday.

In it she has the love of husband and wife, shriveled and made inanimate by his desertion of the mother; but brought to life again through the love of his little child for the vagabond father; there is the respect of the immature girl for her unknown father, a feeling at which she wonders but cannot understand; the love of a girl for her sweetheart, brought to the extreme by her inherited wanderlust, for through her is the almost yielding love of a strong woman for the man who has been good to her and her children while she has been deserted by their father.

It promises to be a most interesting play for in addition to its interesting story it is said to be filled with much comedy and pathos.

* * *

A Real Character.

William Foran, who plays the part of "The Smiling Kid," the prize-fighting dentist, in "A Spotless Reputation," at the Mary Anderson this week, is portraying a character that actually exists in New York. Leach Cross is the pugilistic D. D. S. of New York's East Side fame, and it was for him that Harrison Armstrong wrote this little sketch. Cross, however, wanted a different kind of a play, so Mr. Foran and Albert Pellaton took it over and made an instantaneous hit with it. Mr. Foran is well qualified for his part, "The Smiling Kid," as he is a past master in the art of slang, which he demonstrated when he appeared here in the role of "Push Miller," the race track tout, with Thomas W. Ross in "Checkers." Mr. Pellaton was last seen here as the leading barytone in Henry W. Savage's English production of "Parsifal."

* * *

Novel Baseball Scene.

A rather novel scene is presented by the Umpire Show at the Buckingham theater in the second act. A typ

NEW ANGLE

To Fight Over Superintendent of New Capitol.

DEMOCRATS MAY HAVE CHANCE TO NAME MAN.

COURT OF APPEALS HANDS DOWN SEVERAL OPINIONS.

MONEY FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—An entirely new angle to the fight over the position of superintendent of the new Capitol has developed, and it is just possible that a Democrat may get the office after all. Certainly, there is a good chance for the Democrats, especially if the next Legislature is Democratic, as it seems certain to be. It looks now like a case of two dogs fighting over a bone and both losing it by the intervention of a third party.

If no superintendent of the new Capitol is elected now, and the Legislature comes to Frankfort for its next regular session and finds that the $2,000,000 building is without a directing head to the caretaking department, there is likely to be a howl, and there is a good chance that the Legislature will elect a superintendent. The Legislature will not like the idea of not having a man responsible for the care of the new building, and by this is meant no reflection on George A. Lewis, the present custodian of buildings. But Mr. Lewis is custodian of the old buildings, and is not supposed to have anything to do with the new building, the Legislature having appropriated $16,000 for the care and maintenance of the new building. When the Legislature finds that no superintendent has been elected, and that the provisions of the appropriation bill have not been carried out, the Legislature, if it is Democratic, will see, and probably promptly accept, the opportunity to put in a Democrat where a Republican might have gone. It will give the Democrats a chance to put a Democrat into a good place, and there is little doubt but that the Legislature will accept the opportunity and elect a superintendent.

* * *

New Angle To Fight.

This phase of the fight over the position, which has further split up the Governor's official family, was suggested by one of the members of the Legislature, and it does not seem to have occurred to the State officials themselves. They are talking about postponing the election of a superintendent until Mr. Lewis' term expires and then stepping in and electing a superintendent. But when Mr. Lewis' term expires there may not be any vacancy, and therefore the commission may not have an opportunity to elect a superintendent. The Legislature can elect its superintendent if the Legislature wants to do so, and when the Democrats in the Legislature realize that they have a chance to put in a Democrat they will jump at the chance.

Just at present the rivals in the State administration are resting on their oars, and the subject of postponing the election of a superintendent until next May, when Mr. Lewis' term expires, has not been broached at a commission meeting. All of the officials except Dr. Ben L. Bruner, Secretary of State, seem rather afraid of the question, and have not brought it up to a vote. At that, they probably have Dr. Bruner beaten, and if it ever comes to a vote are practically certain to postpone the election; that is, unless they see a light after they think over the likelihood of a Democrat getting the place. The present administration does not care about having a Democrat hold a State office, so the prospects of such a thing happening may change the vote on a postponement.

* * *

Court of Appeals Decisions.

The court in an opinion by Judge Hobson corrected in some particulars the opinion handed down last term reversing the case of Foster-Milburn Company against Jack P. Chinn from Mercer county. The opinion still orders a new trial in the case and says the lower court must confine the witnesses to what they know and no hearsay testimony must be admitted and the testimony of medical experts must be barred, as the question is simply one of damages for holding a man up to ridicule by publishing that he had been cured of an ailment that he never had.

The case of Andrew Krebs vs. M. A. Blatz, from Jefferson, was affirmed in an opinion by Judge Hobson. The suit grew out of the payment of money by Krebs to Blatz for his stock in the Blatz-Krebs Stone Company, which he bought in 1893 and which he was to pay for from time to time. The court says Krebs having elected to pay the money through a certain channel and to a certain fund in a bank that afterward failed, he cannot, after a lapse of fourteen years, complain now because of his mistake.

The case of New York Life Insurance Company vs. Ross Van Meter, from Green county, was affirmed. The opinion says the company's officers misled the insured as to his rights under the policy and forced him to take a settlement, when the policy was extended automatically by its own terms to a period after the death of the insured. The court holds that the company must pay the full value of the policy, as the forced settlement was not legal.

The case of Ed Wilson against the Commonwealth, from Owen county, was reversed for new trial on the ground of erroneous instructions and admission of incompetent testimony. Wilson is a negro and was given twenty-one years for the murder of Anderson Webster.

* * *

Investigating Riot.

Investigation of the riot in Craw of several weeks ago between citizens of Frankfort and soldiers of the Second Kentucky Infantry has been begun by the grand jury and an effort will be made to find who is responsible for the killing of Jeff Cook. The grand jury wants to get hold of the soldiers who were present the night of the riot and is trying to discover who fired the shots into the building. It is probable that nothing will be done by the grand jury until several of the soldiers can be returned to Frankfort.

* * *

Big Coal Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Deer Creek Coal Company, of Louisville, have been filed with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $300,000 and the company will do a general coal business in Louisville. Owen Tyler is the principal stockholder.

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No Damage At Greenville.

In a message from O. B. Crittenden, of Greenville, Miss., to Mrs. Mary Haycraft, of this city, received Wednesday morning, it was stated that there is no foundation for the reported damage by the storm at Greenville. The first reports were that many persons had been killed at Greenville. Mr. Crittenden, in his telegram, said that the storm did not strike Greenville at all and no damage was done there. Many Frankfort persons have relatives in Greenville and many former Greenville women married Frankfort men, so that Frankfort and Greenville are closely related. There was much uneasiness here over the reported loss of life in the Mississippi city.

* * *

Will Have Money For Teachers.

It was announced to-day by Capt. Ed Farley, State Treasurer, that the money for the county school teachers of the State, due the first week in October, will be paid. Capt. Farley said he had been making a special effort to get money enough to meet the claims when they fall due and is now able to state that the money will be ready so that the teachers will not have to wait for the pay. Half a million dollars will be due to the teachers of the country schools in October.

We Value Small Accounts

And give them first-class service. Men of limited means should have an account in a good, strong bank. We are not too large to give moderate accounts our best attention.

Capital....$500,000.00
Surplus..$500,000.00
Deposits.$3,500,000.00

Citizens National Bank

Main St., Between Fourth and Fifth.

CRESCENT HILL

DEMOCRATS PLAN BIG RALLY FOR TUESDAY NIGHT.

Gathering To Be Held On Lawn of Marshall W. Neal—Good Speaking Promised.

The people of Crescent Hill and its environs are stirred as they have never been before in any political campaign, and enthusiasm over the clean Democratic ticket led by W. O. Head is at the highest pitch.

This section now has what it has never had before, a political organization, the Crescent Hill Democratic Club, a large and earnest body of substantial citizens who are working for a great Democratic triumph in November.

There will be a great rally of the Democrats, under the auspices of this club, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and the people propose to make it a notable event. The gathering will be held on the spacious lawn of Marshall W. Neal, at Frankfort avenue and Kennedy Place, which will be well lighted and appropriately decorated for the occasion. The front porch of Mr. Neal's residence will be utilized as a stand, from which addresses will be delivered by W. O. Head, Judge James P. Gregory and William H. Field. The women of the neighborhood are displaying especial interest and they will work out many of the details.

A peculiar sentimental interest is felt in Crescent Hill in this election. Not only was it the home for twenty-three years of Judge Emmet Field, but the suburb claims six of the Democratic nominees as favorite sons. Judge James P. Gregory, nominee for Judge of the Criminal Division; Presley S. Ray, nominee for Circuit Clerk, and Russell Gaines, for County Suveyor, are former residents, while George Coder, nominee for Alderman; Herman D. Newcomb, nominee for State Senator, and William H. Field, nominee to succeed his father as Judge of the First Common Pleas Division of the Circuit Court, now live and have long resided in Crescent Hill.

The Crescent Hill Democratic Club includes such well-known men as M. W. Neal, G. Wallace Embry, W. A. McKay, R. J. Tilford, J. Tyler Davis, Norborne Richards, H. B. Fleece, F. W. Bohne, Aaron Cornwall and many others of equal prominence in all professions and occupations. At the meeting Tuesday night the club adopted appropriate resolutions on the death of J. T. O'Neal and Gov. Johnson.

SCARLET FEVER FORCES NEWSPAPER TO SUSPEND.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 22.—Because of scarlet fever the office of the White River News, published at Hazelton, Ind., has been placed under quarantine and Editor Rockwell has been forced to suspend publication temporarily.

Valuable Item for Men

Health and strength hitherto unknown will be felt surging in rich red blood through the arteries and veins and life's greatest ambitions may be realized as never before, if the following special treatment is followed by those men, and women, too, who are stricken with that most dreaded of all afflictions, nervous exhaustion, accompanied with such symptoms as extreme nervousness, insomnia, cold extremities, melancholia, headaches, constipation and dyspepsia, kidney trouble, dreadful dreams of direful disasters, timidity in venturing and a general inability to act naturally at all times as other people do. Lack of poise and equilibrium in men is a constant source of embarrassment even when the public least suspects it. For the benefit of those who want a restoration to full, bounding health and all the happiness accompanying it, the following home treatment is given. It contains no opiates or habit-forming drugs whatever. Mix it at home and no one will be the wiser as to your affliction.

The treatment is simple, thorough and correct. Leading druggists supply the main tinctures, extracts and essences in one-ounce bottles, ready to mix. Get three ounces syrup sarsaparilla compound, mix with one ounce compound fluid balmwort and stand two hours. Add one ounce compound essence cardiol and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom). Shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at bedtime.

The ingredients are used for various prescriptions.

LAST RITES

Over Body of J. T. O'Neal This Afternoon.

FUNERAL SERVICE AT BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

DEATH OF ATTORNEY CAUSES WIDESPREAD SORROW.

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

The funeral of Joseph T. O'Neal, who died yesterday afternoon, will take place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Broadway Baptist church, Broadway, between Brook and First streets. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the church, and who was an intimate friend of Mr. O'Neal, will officiate.

At the request of Mr. O'Neal, shortly before his death, the Rev. Dr. B. M. Messick, pastor of the Methodist church, which Mrs. O'Neal attends, will assist in the service. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and Dr. T. A. Robinson, one of the faculty, in recognition of the zeal with which Mr. O'Neal always labored in the Baptist cause, will be present to do honor to his memory.

The services will be of the simplest nature because an unassuming religion was always the ideal of Mr. O'Neal in life and in death his family and friends are seeking to carry out what they know would be his choice. The various fraternal bodies of which he was a member will attend the funeral as a guard of honor to their dead friend and brother. The burial will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

* * *

List of Pallbearers.

The active pallbearers will be as follows:

Helm Bruce, Samuel B. Kirby, George Weissinger Smith, Henry P. Reager, H. J. Tilford, P. J. Cosgrove, T. Kennedy Helm, William Field.

The honorary pallbearers will be: Peter B. Muir, Walter Evans, Edward P. Humphrey, Basil Doerhoefer, Fred Forcht, Henry S. Barker, Alex. P. Humphrey, I. T. Woodson, J. B. Marvin, Bruce Haldeman, T. L. Burnett, John Stites, Clyde Williams, Aaron Kohn, Frank Miller, T. J. Humphreys, W. O. Cross, C. W. Gheens, David W. Baird, R. W. Knott, Matt O'Doherty, W. B. Haldeman, Thomas W. Bullitt, Randolph H. Blain, T. R. Gordon, B. D. Warfield, C. U. Shreve, Henry L. Stone, Shackelford Miller, Ed B. Green, John C. Lewis, Fontaine Fox, Charles Gibson, R. C. Kinkead, W. O. Harris, Arthur Peter, J. Wheeler McGee, Homer W. Batson, R. P. Halleck and C. B. Seymour.

* * *

Bar Association To Meet.

Besides attending the funeral of their fellow-jurist, the members of the Louisville Bar Association will meet today to express their sorrow at the loss of one who has been among them for so many years and whose presence has helped to make the profession what it is in Louisville, one of the most honored and respected in the country. As upon the occasion of the meeting to draw up resolutions on the death of the late Judge Emmet Field, it is expected that Judge Henry S. Barker, of the Court of Appeals, will preside.

Mr. O'Neal was a director of the Industrial School and a true friend of every boy and girl within its care. Nowhere was more grief shown than among these children, who had learned to love him. The boys of the Male High School met in a special chapel exercise yesterday morning to express their grief at the death of Mr. O'Neal, who was a director of the Male High School Athletic Association.

* * *

As Tribute To His Memory.

As a tribute to the memory of Mr. O'Neal, there were no Democratic speakings last night. Mr. O'Neal was chairman of the Democratic advisory committee. All the speakings were called off after a meeting of the candidates' executive committee and the speakers' committee yesterday afternoon. Resolutions showing the high esteem in which the Democratic party held Mr. O'Neal were adopted. W. O. Head, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, referred to the achievements of the distinguished lawyer.

COURT PARAGRAPHS.

—Vollie Kelly sued the Louisville Railway Company for $5,000 as damages for alleged injuries he suffered when a car hit his wagon.

—Speed Cabbins sued Bodenmueller & Kremer for $5,000 as damages for alleged injuries suffered while in the employ of the defendants.

—Thomas Bellow sued Burke & Jennings, sewer contractors, for $5,000 as damages for alleged injuries he sustained while in the defendant's employ.

—James Wright sued the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for $2,000 as damages for alleged injuries he suffered while in the employ of the defendant.

—Sarah E. Beard and C. T. Beard, her husband, sued the city, the Sewerage Commission and the American Engineering and Construction Company for $1,500 as damages for alleged damages done to their property by the construction of a sewer. In a similar suit Samuel T. Miller and Annie L. Miller, his wife, ask $500.

Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 22.—Present, Western division sitting.

Wilson vs. Commonwealth, Owen; reversed.

Boggs vs. Commonwealth, Laurel; reversed.

Krebs, etc., vs. Blatz, Jefferson; affirmed.

Foster Milburn, etc., vs. Chinn, Mercer; opinion corrected.

Atkins, trustee, etc., vs. Globe Bank and Trust Company, McCracken; motion to dismiss appeal under section. Motion submitted.

First National Bank of Paducah and Globe Bank and Trust Company vs. Bains, etc.; Bains, etc., vs. Globe Bank and Trust Company, McCracken; motion to submit and hear together.

Hays vs. East Jellico Coal Company, Knox; motion by appellant for oral argument, motion submitted.

Skain vs. Milward, Fayette; appellant filed response to motion for oral argument.

Commonwealth by etc., vs. Ross, etc., Jefferson; appellee filed motion to dismiss appeal. Motion submitted.

L. H. and St. L. Ry. Co. vs. Armstrong; agreement filed to allow appellee until Sept. 28, and appellee until Oct. 8 to file brief.

Steel, etc., vs. Bussell, McCracken; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal, motion submitted.

City of Louisville vs. Ross, Jefferson; agreement filed; motion for oral argument; motion submitted.

Mathis vs. Bank of Taylorsville, Spencer; motion for oral argument overruled.

Caruso vs. Brown, Casey; agreement and motion to submit case with leave to brief overruled.

Porter, etc., vs. Porter, Bullitt; motion by guardian ad litem, appellant, to hear with appeal of Mattie Porter vs. J. D. Porter sustained.

Dow Wire and Iron Works vs. Smith; motion by appellant to advance sustained.

Catlin vs. Commonwealth, Marion; motion to award damages on affirmance overruled.

Commonwealth vs. Peebles, exr.; motion by appellant for oral argument on petition for rehearing overruled.

Flowers vs. Logan county, etc., Logan; agreement and motion by parties to submit with leave overruled.

Cunningham vs. Ayer Lord Tie Co.; motion for oral argument on petition for rehearing overruled.

Parrish vs. Commonwealth, Hancock; motion for oral argument sustained.

Merchants' Refrigerator Co., etc., vs. Rohrman, Jefferson; motion for oral argument sustained.

Schonbackler, by etc., vs. Haydon, Daviess; appellant's motion to advance overruled.

Foster Milburn Company vs. Chinn, Mercer; the opinion herein is corrected by the court on its own motion by striking out certain words.

Shallcross vs. Shallcross, Jefferson; motion to advance sustained.

Democratic ex-committee vs. Baughman; motion to advance sustained.

Jones vs. Taylor, etc., Bourbon; motion to docket sustained.

Taggart, etc., vs. Taggart, Shelby; motion to submit and advance sustained.

Tabor, etc., vs. Tabor's trustee; appellant given to Oct. 10 to file brief.

City of Louisville vs. Salalowski, Jefferson; motion for oral argument overruled.

First National Bank, etc., vs. Globe Bank and Trust Company, McCracken; appellants given 10 days after appellees to file brief.

Bain, etc., vs. Globe Bank and Trust Company, McCracken; appellees given 10 days after appellant to file brief.

Browder vs. Commonwealth, Logan; appellant filed motion for oral argument, motion submitted.

East Jellico Coal Company vs. Hays, Knox; appellant filed answer to petition for rehearing.

Huddleston's administrator vs. Straight Creek Coal Company, Bell; appellant filed substitute brief.

Bornstein vs. Louisville School Board, Jefferson; agreement filed and appellees given twenty days extension to file brief.

Smith vs. Agnew, Henderson; agreement filed to file supplemental record.

Sprouse vs. Commonwealth, Carter; appellant filed affidavit of W. D. O'Neal, Jr., and moved for 30 days extension to file transcript and for suspension of judgment of the lower court until said record can be filed.

Charles vs. Daniels, Pike; appellant filed brief on motion to dismiss appeal granted by lower court.

Farmers' Bank of Wickliffe vs. Wickliffe, Ballard; advanced under rule 16.

Jeffries vs. Columbia Graded Common Schools, Adair; appellee filed agreement for thirty days' extension to file brief.

Mitchell's administratoir vs. Williams, Jefferson; appellees, Williams, etc., file motion for ten days to petition for rehearing filed by Summers, etc.

Sharp vs. Sharp, Whitley; appellant filed motion for thirty days to file brief; motion submitted.

Akers vs. Nicholson, Jefferson; agreement filed and case passed to October 15; appellant given to that time to file brief.

Cases Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 46, 48 and 51 submitted.

Cases Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 19, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50 and 52 passed.

Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Gunerman, Muhlenberg; appellant filed motion for oral argument.

Smith vs. Renshaw; motion to dismiss under rule 3; motion submitted.

Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Major; motion to dismiss appeal; motion submitted.

State Racing Commission vs. Latonia Agricultural Association, Kenton; argument passed until to-morrow.

J. M. Kavanaugh and A. Bruce Brennan introduced by A. B. Bensinger and sworn as attorneys.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CENSUS BUREAU JOBS.

Civil service examinations for appointments in the Census Bureau at Washington, D. C., will be held in Louisville, Lexington and Paducah, October 23. Blank application forms and information regarding appointments may be obtained by addressing the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the Board of Census Examiners, at Cincinnati, O.

ON MONDAY

CANVASS FOR FUNDS FOR MODEL TENEMENT BEGINS.

Union Gospel Mission Hopes To Put Up An Ideal Brick Structure.

The alleviation of conditions that increase the death rate in congested sections of a large city is an anticipated outcome of tenement-house reform in Louisville, in the opinion of a citizen who has made a study of the needs of poor people not properly housed, and who is interested in the plan of the Union Gospel Mission to start this reform by erecting the first model tenement. The statement that mortality is twice as great in apartments of one and two rooms as in apartments of five and more rooms, coupled with the statement that Louisville is pre-eminently bad compared with other centers of population, in the percentage of one-room apartments, makes manifest the fact that this city has a tenement-house problem.

Other cities have met this problem with a practical code of regulations for tenements in use and for those to be built. In their canvass for a model tenement, beginning next Monday, the campaign committee appointed by the Union Gospel Mission will take the initial step toward the solution of the problem in the matter of houses of this style yet to be constructed.

The need for increasing the number of rooms for each family, for the sake of their health, is regarded in itself as sufficient cause for making an appeal for funds for this work.

Take figures representing conditions found in certain congested districts selected as typical, as gathered by the Tenement House Commission, it is shown that Louisville has 45 per cent. of one-room apartments, as compared to 16 per cent. in Philadelphia and 15 per cent. in Baltimore. Dr. George Reid, an English sanitarian, commenting on a table of the annual death rate in Glasgow, Scotland, per 100,000, says it shows that nearly two and a half times the number of people die from all diseases who live in houses of one or two rooms, as compared with those who live in houses of five rooms and upward, and in the case of lung diseases, four times, and in case of diseases of nutrition in children five times as many.

To build a large brick tenement house where overcrowding will not be permitted, as an incentive to improvements by other builders of tenements, is the purpose of the Union Gospel Mission.

There are "cash-value facts" in to-day's ads. You can find some of them easily.

INVITATIONS TO THE STATE BANKERS' MEETING.

Arch B. Davis, secretary of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, has sent out attractive invitations announcing the seventeenth annual convention of the Kentucky Bankers' Association. The conference will be held October 6 and 7 at the Galt House. Bankers from all parts of the State will be in attendance. J. R. Downing is president of the organization.

DEATHS.

O'NEAL—Tuesday, September 21, 1909, at 5:25 p. m., Joseph T. O'Neal, in his 61st year.

Funeral from Broadway Baptist church Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends invited. Interment private.

SCHOENEMAN—Entered into rest Wednesday, September 23, 1909, at 12:25 p. m., Catherine Elizabeth Schoeneman (nee Burcke), beloved wife of Joseph Schoeneman, aged 26 years 3 months 2 days.

Funeral Friday at 8:30 a. m. from residence, corner Twentieth and Maple streets, and from St. Peter's church, on Southgate, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Louis cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

Gran W. Smith's Son.
AL S. SMITH, Proprietor.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
809 West Jefferson Street.

MEETINGS.

St. George Lodge, No. 239, F. & A. M., will meet in stated communication in their hall, the Masonic, this Thursday evening, September 23, 1909, at 8 o'clock. Work in F. C. degree. Member sister lodges fraternally invited.

I. LEDERMAN, W. M.
B. BERNSTEIN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, City Hall Annex, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 23, 1909.—Coupons of City Bonds due October 1, 1909, payable in New York, will be paid on presentation at this office until 12 o'clock m. Tuesday, the 28th inst. J. M. TERRY, Treasurer.
23, 24, 25, 27 and 28.

Notice.

Those having claims against the estate of the late W. A. Parrish will please send them, properly attested, within 30 days to A. REDD, Administrator, Berry, Ky., R. F. D. No. 3.

FIRM CHANGES.

Firm Change.

The firm of Rider and Hyatt was this day dissolved. W. P. Rider will continue the cooperage business, assumes all liabilities, and is alone authorized to collect outstanding bills due the firm.
W. P. RIDER.
W. E. HYATT.
Sept. 13, 1909.

"Certified Milk"
has *always* been from
Tuberculin Tested Cows.
Certified to by the Milk Commission of the Jefferson Co. Medical Society.
The Neill Roach Dairy Co.
(Incorporated)
SOLE DISTRIBUTERS
Both Phones. 6th Near Oak

The South's Highest-Class Department Store.

Kaufman-Straus Co.
INCORPORATED

Formal Fall Opening

And Exposition of Correct Fashions

Thursday, September Twenty-Third
Friday, September Twenty-Fourth

During these two days we have arranged to present an exhaustive display of the latest and best conceptions of the leading style arbiters and textile producers of the world.

The display will consist of

Ready-to-wear Garments
For street, house and evening wear, embracing original and exclusive ideas from the leading designers of Paris and New York.

Millinery
Street, Dress and Evening Hats, patterns from the highest-class houses of Paris and New York and copies from our own workrooms.

Dress Goods, Silks, Neckwear, Gloves,
Shoes, Jewelry, Hosiery,
Leather Goods, Muslin Underwear,
Boys' and Young Men's Clothing.

Your inspection of the various lines would be appreciated.

3 Per Cent. Compound Interest

What does it mean? It means we add 3 cents every year to every dollar you save. Have you started? If not, why not? One dollar will start you.

Columbia Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus $1,200,000
Columbia Building. Fourth and Main.
Savings Department open till 8 p. m. Saturdays.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

GALEN HALL
HOTEL AND SANATORIUM
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
With its elegant comfort and superior table and service, is an ideal place for a long or short stay. F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

WHEN IN EUROPE

Have your mail addressed care the London office of The Courier-Journal, No. 3 Regent street, London, England. If desired mail will be forwarded to all parts of Europe and the Continent. Tourists are requested to register at our office upon reaching London.

COURIER-JOURNAL CO.
London Office, No. 3 Regent Street.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

Southern Railway Company In Kentucky.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Southern Railway Company in Kentucky (incorporated), for the election of directors and other proper business, will be held in the office of the company at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, October 5, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
This, the 20th day of September, 1909.

New Rookwood

We've just received the newest products of the ROOKWOOD Pottery, among which there are many unique pieces—$1.50 to $50.00.

Kendrick's
218 S. FOURTH AVE.
Write for Jewelry Catalog.

STEAMSHIPS.

CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC"
Jan. 20, 1910
To Madeira, Spain, Mediterranean, Orient.
Costing only $400 and up.
Including all expenses, for 75 days.
Cruise Dept., White Star Line, N. Y., or Agents

ROUND THE WORLD

There are vacancies in a small select party for Round the World. Seven months. Sailing from New York October 23. References. For particulars address Tours, Box 107, Boston, Mass.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Curtains, Lamp Shades and Tablecovers, India Druggets, most durable rug made—Engraved Invitations.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS CO. *The Misses Bruce*
Opposite Post-office. (Incorporated.)

Wintersmith's Tonic will tone you up.

MISSION WORK

Discussed by Christian Convention At Lexington.

SECRETARY ELLIOTT'S REPORT FEATURE OF PROGRAMME.

MANY COMMITTEES NAMED AND OFFICERS ELECTED.

ADDRESSES ARE INTERESTING.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The seventy-seventh annual meeting of the Kentucky Christian Missionary Convention occupied to-day's programme of the centennial convention of the Christian Church, which is in session here this week. One of the most striking features of the day's proceedings was the report of W. H. Elliott, secretary of the convention, which showed that there had been given to organize mission work by the organization the enormous sum of $119,387.48, of which $67,482.93 had been expended on work outside of Kentucky, and $51,914.55 spent in this State.

The address of the Rev. Harry D. Smith, of Hopkinsville, president of the convention, was a thoughtful and forcible presentation of the problems confronting the church to supply the needs of the missions in this State.

* * *

Opening Exercises.

The convention opened with a fifteen-minute devotional exercise conducted by the Rev. W. A. Brown, of Corbin, who offered the opening prayer. This was followed by a song service, and then the Rev. Harry D. Smith, of Hopkinsville, president of the convention, delivered his address.

Mr. Smith discussed some of the more pressing problems confronting the churches to-day, the needs of missions in this State, the demand for missionaries, the support of the country churches, and private preaching. Continuing, Mr. Smith said:

"Now, what are the chief dictates of love in this matter? Are they not such as these?

"First—That we be most concerned to give that which most concerns our Master, i. e., to the support of the gospel.

"Second—That we spend upon ourselves not only for bare necessities but for what will make us the best possible servants of our Master, but that we take that beginning to care for ourselves for His sake we do not end with caring for ourselves for our own sakes.

"Third—That we ask not the grudging question how much must we give, but rather the generous one how much may we give to the church?

"Fourth—That we scrutinize with lynx-eyed scrutiny all our expenditures, sternly demanding of ourselves how much may we spend upon pleasure and luxury in the very presence of those who starve for the bread of life."

* * *

Committees Appointed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address committees were appointed as follows:

Nomination — Horace Kingsbury, chairman, Lexington; George W. Miller, Owingsville; J. S. Rouse, Sturgis; J. B. Yeager, Ghent; J. S. Hawkins, Cadiz; R. N. Simpson, Lexington; G. D. Wyatt, London.

Future Work—Dr. M. Gano Buckner, Owensboro, chairman; E. J. Fenstermacher, Bowling Green; H. C. Kendrick, Georgetown; M. J. Loos, Owenton; Charles Garrison, Newport; Charles C. Powell, Lexington; Roger T. Moore, Louisville; Joseph D. Armstrong, Emience; John T. Hawkins, Elkton.

Obituaries—J. T. Sharrod, Flemingsburg, chairman; Thad. S. Tinsley, Louisville; James Vernon, Henderson; John S. Shouse, Lexington.

Auditing—James S. Carpenter, Louisville, chairman, and J. B. Brown of Louisville.

Anti-Saloon League—C. R. Hudson, chairman; C. E. L. Powell, Louisville; George W. Kemper, Midway; R. H. Crossfield, Lexington; T. S. Buckingham and S. M. Bedford, Owensboro; George W. Waggoner, North Pleasureville.

* * *

Officers and Committees Named.

The following officers and committees were then nominated and unanimously elected: President, W. E. Ellis, Cynthiana; first vice president, Roger D. Clark, Maysville; second vice president, S. M. Benard, Madisonville; recording secretary, B. W. Trimble, Mt. Sterling; corresponding secretary, H. W. Elliot, Sulphur.

Executive Committee—C. F. Loos, president; Carey E. Morgan, Charles E. Powell, W. C. Morris, George W. Kemper, H. D. Smith.

Advisory Committee Having in Charge the Smallwood Fund—H. D. Smith, chairman; W. P. Winfrey and George C. Long.

One of the most interesting features of the programme and which occupied a large part of the day's session consisted of short addresses made by ministers and other church workers from all over the State, telling of conditions in their respective neighborhoods. Mr. W. J. Hudspeth, an evangelist from the western part of the State, told of the experiences he had had in his work, many of which were amusing and were humorously told by the speaker.

* * *

The Orphans' Home.

S. M. Benard, of Madisonville, delivered an address on the subject of "Our Orphans' Home." Mr. Benard said the home now had thirty-seven children and was in debt to the extent of about $1,000. He outlined what a great charity it is to contribute to the support of the home and urged the members to do so. A collection was then taken up for the benefit of the home, and a handsome sum realized.

* * *

Anti-Saloon League Report.

The committee on anti-saloon league made its report in which, after declaring that ninety-seven of the 119 counties of Kentucky were now dry and that of the nineteen local option elections held in the State in the last few months seventeen had been won by the dry, the report says:

"In view of these facts and figures we recommend that the churches give the Anti-Saloon League one Sunday service in each year for the presentation of its plans and course to obtain the necessary financial support. That we stand for the league with out influence and prayers, as well as our money. That all Christian voters give particular attention to the forthcoming November election and do their best to elect a legislature that will extend the county unit law to all counties alike and other needed temperance reform and that all other efforts be directed to the total suppression of the liquor traffic as quickly as possible."

The evening session of the convention was devoted chiefly to a discussion of the needs of the Bible college and what funds would be required. President J. H. McGarvey, of the Bible College; W. T. Donaldson, of Emience, and J. H. McNiel, of Winchester, making addresses.

KILLED UNCLE

"Jim" King Confesses To Shooting Charles Scribner.

NEGRO DECLARES HE COMMITTED ACT IN SELF-DEFENSE.

CUBAN STOCK RAISING ENTERPRISE NOT ABANDONED.

MAJ. DAVID CASTLEMAN TALKS.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—James King, the negro who is accused of having murdered his uncle, Charles Scribner, colored, near Beattyville, and who was brought to the jail here yesterday for safe keeping, to-day boldly confessed that he killed Scribner, but claims he did it in self-defense. He said:

"Yes, I shot my uncle, Charlie Scribner, but I didn't do it from ambush as some people say. I walked up to him face to face, and when I shot I thought he was reaching in his hip pocket for a pistol.

"I did not go to Scribner's house with the intention of shooting him. I was simply passing that way to go to the home of my sister, Mollie King Hamilton. Her husband is dead and I am her only protector. She has some small children. Only a few days before the killing, Scribner went to her house and shot over it, frightening my sister and her children, and not satisfied with this, he cursed her because she stuck to me, and called her many bad names. He has always been an enemy of mine and has caused me much trouble. On one occasion he sent officers to where I was for the sum of $5. I think that an uncle who would betray his nephew for $5 is not the right sort of man."

* *

Maj. Castleman Denies Reports.

Maj. David Castleman, who was in this city to-day, flatly contradicts the report that it had been decided by the Los Nunez Company to abandon their big planting and stock raising enterprise in Cuba, of which Maj. Castleman is manager. The report originated from the fact that Maj. Castleman had announced for sale the band of saddle horses which he had gathered for the purpose of establishing a stud in Cuba.

Maj. Castleman says it has been decided to postpone the development of the livestock branch of the enterprise, and for that reason the horses will be sold, but that the other features of the plant are being energetically pushed.

* * *

The Missing Student.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the disappearance of Willis E. Smith, whose mysterious departure caused such a sensation at Kentucky State University a year ago, and in celebration of the occasion some of the students of the university under cover of darkness, last night, built an imitation grave on the campus and erected a headstone with the following inscription:

"Gone But Not Forgotten."
Erected in loving memory of our departed brother,
Willis E. Smith,
Who so mysteriously disappeared on the 21st of September, 1908
Erected by the Class of 1912.

The mock tomb remained undisturbed to-day and caused much amusement to passersby.

* * *

Buys Stock In Motor Company.

Kinzea Stone, of Georgetown, has bought from Dr. F. F. Bryan, president of the Lexington Motor Company all the stock in the company owned by him and his immediate family, amounting altogether to ninety-three shares. Mr. Stone already owned forty shares in the company and with his additional purchase it makes him the largest individual stockholder in the company. Dr. Bryan has resigned as president, and a successor to him will be elected soon.

MANY APPLICANTS

FOR THE JOB OF CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER.

Judge Arthur Peter Being Besieged By Republicans Anxious For Appointment.

Inasmuch as $2,000-a-year jobs are not lying around loose, it is expected that Judge Arthur Peter will have a good many applications for the job of Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court, which was made vacant by the resignation of Hugo Krause, of Chicago, who returned to the Windy City not long ago, after a service of about a year and a half.

The job is one of the "fattest" within the gift of any city or county officer, and while it is supposed to require special aptitude and training, it is believed that pressure will be brought to bear upon the County Judge to convince him that there are plenty of good men—and good Republicans—willing and anxious to be Chief Probation Officer.

Mr. Krause was paid $1,800 a year when he first came to Louisville, but later Judge Peter increased his salary to $2,000 a year. But at any rate, most of those who are after it would be satisfied to get it even with its present emoluments.

Tradition, as established by Judge Peter, has resulted in an outsider being secured for the place. Local Republicans do not believe that this is necessary, and many of them are of the opinion that $2,000 jobs are not plentiful enough to warrant any of them being turned over to anybody who has not helped to elect the Republicans to office and who is not down in the trenches fighting for the success of the ticket in November.

Though there are rumors around the courthouse to the effect that no appointment will be made until after the election, applicants for the job want the contest settled as quickly as possible, in order that they may enjoy at least six weeks' salary, something more than $225. But whether Judge Peter will be hasty is another question.

GOOD ATTRACTIONS AT AVENUE NEXT WEEK.

As the next attraction at the Avenue Theater, "The Time, the Place and the Girl," will hold forth for the week with the usual matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The show comes to Louisville after a long run in Chicago, where it made a phenomenal hit. The caste has only been slightly changed since it was here last season. In all there are sixty persons in the caste, including the chorus, which is said to be the prettiest aggregation of girls that has ever left Chicago.

"Beverly," with Miss Bay Beverage in the leading role, is holding the boards at the Avenue this week and is drawing big crowds. Miss Beverage, who is the daughter of a German Baroness, is considered one of the most beautiful women on the American stage, and she alone has been responsible for a large part of the big audiences that have been flocking to the theater at each performance. The show will be seen at the Avenue the remainder of the week, with matinees this afternoon and Saturday.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Activity In Market Shown By Deeds Recorded In Courthouse Yesterday.

Alma G. Ward to Blanche Gunther, 28 feet west side Twenty-fourth, south of Portland ....$ 1
Clara E. Eng to William Brock, 25 feet south side Market, west of Twenty-fourth 1,100
Columbia Trust Company to E. R. Burghard, 280 feet west side Thirteenth, south of Oak..... 1
H. C. Fogg to Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company, 100 feet northwest corner of Thirtieth and Kentucky 1
Kate E. Karr to John Cameron, 25 feet east side Jones, north of N 1
Highland Realty Company to E. J. Weisman, lot in Kenilworth..... 1
C. T. Moody to Charles Brinley, tract in county 40
C. J. Barth to H. Klapheke, 30 feet southeast side Stevens, southwest of Baxter 1
Henry Wirth to Anton Zehnder, 25 feet west side Castlewood, south of Kentucky 1
Otto Meyer to J. H. Seebold, 25 feet west side Shelby, south of Lampton 1

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

The following is maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended September 22 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Tem.	Pre.	Stations.	Tem.	Pre.
Abilene	89	.00	Marquette	66	T
Amarillo	68	.00	Memphis	86	.00
Atlanta	88	.26	Modena	64	.00
Bismarck	82	.00	Montgomery	86	T
Cairo	84	.00	Nashville	86	.00
Cincinnati	88	T	New Orleans	90	.00
Charlotte	82	.00	New York	72	.14
Chattanooga	82	.00	North Platte	64	.00
Chicago	70	.68	Oklahoma	76	.00
Cor's Christi	90	.00	Omaha	64	.00
Davenport	64	.14	Palestine	96	.22
Dodge City	68	.00	Pittsburg	82	T
El Paso	82	.00	San Antonio	100	T
Fort Smith	90	T	Shreveport	94	.00
Galveston	88	.00	St. Louis	78	.16
Indianapolis	80	.01	St. Paul	58	.01
Jacksonville	86	T	Vicksburg	88	.00
Kansas City	66	T	Washington	82	.00
Little Rock	90	T	Yel'stone P'k	46	T

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

(Official.) Louisville, Sept. 22, 1909.	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	29.91	29.84
Temperature	72	80
Dew point	68	68
Relative humidity	85	70
Wind velocity	6	10
State of weather	Pt. cl'dy	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

(Official.) Louisville, Sept. 22, 1909.	
Maximum temperature	90
Minimum temperature	68
Mean temperature	79
Normal temperature	68
Departure for day	+11
Departure for month	+43
Departure since March 1	+92
Prevailing winds	SW
Mean barometer	29.87
Mean relative humidity	77
Character of day	Clear
Total precipitation	.03
Normal precipitation	.08
Departure for day	—.08
Departure for month	+.24
Departure since March 1	+2.11

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was stationary last night, with a stage of 1 foot 1 inch on the falls, 3 feet 3 inches in the canal and 5 feet 7 inches below the locks. Business on the wharf was good. The weather was clear and warm.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

Lizzie Bay, Capt. Lindenburn, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m....Helen M. Gould, Capt. McIntyre, for Carrollton at 4 p. m....Robert Rhea, Capt. Anderson, for Evansville at 4 p. m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Karawha, Capt. Brennan, from and to Cincinnati....Helen M. Gould, Capt. McIntyre, from and to Carrollton....Clermond, Capt. Green, from and to Leavenworth.

DRIFTWOOD.

The Robert Rhea will be the packet for Owensboro, Evansville and all lower Ohio River points to-day. She will depart from the Fourth-avenue wharfboat at 4 p. m. in command of Capt. Ben Anderson. She also takes freight for all points on the Green River. M. J. Connelly is her agent.

....The Lizzie Bay is the packet for the Queen City to-day, leaving the Third-avenue wharfboat at 5 p. m....The Fleetwood is due to arrive from Camp Nelson to-day. She will be temporarily laid up to have some repairs made and to be repainted. As soon as the work is completed she will resume her trips in the Kentucky River trade....Business was very good over the levee yesterday and all the packets arrived on time with good passenger and freight trips. The departures received liberally and cleared for their respective ports with good cargoes.

....The Helen M. Gould receives daily at the Third-avenue wharfboat for Madison, Carrollton and all Kentucky River points as far up as Monterey. She leaves every weekday at 4 p. m....The Shiloh and barge came up from Leavenworth yesterday morning and returned down river last night....The gasoline boat Two States was in and out from Wolf's Creek yesterday....The Markland showboat Sunny Tennessee passed down yesterday en route to her winter quarters. Her last performance at Vevay, Ind., Tuesday night and will make stops at all small river towns along the lower Ohio....The river was on a stand here last night. There was a slight rise in the Cincinnati district yesterday and the river will begin slowly falling here some time to-day....It is one of those curious twists of history that Robert Fulton is known best by the one invention that, epoch-making as it was, still is the one conception not absolutely original with him, as is the little-known achievements of Fulton that show the marvelous fecundity of his mind, and that are the origin of some of the most astonishing developments of the present century. For instance, who would think that the present Dreadnought, the mighty battleship of the day, is as much the child of the thought of Fulton as is the giant Lusitania on the plane of the steamboat? Yet it is, and so are the submarines, with all their cunning mechanism; so, too, are the torpedoes, submarine and aerial, guided by electricity or wireless waves. Who would think that the Maxim silencer has straight descent from him; or that the wonderful cantilever bridges of peace found their inception in his brain? But they did. So, too, the system of canals or inland waterways that the United States is only beginning to see the necessity of were clearly mapped out by Fulton at the end of the Eighteenth century, while the giant crane comes directly from his conception of various simple devices for raising and lowering canal boats.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Pittsburg losses as a result of yesterday's hurricane on the lower Mississippi river are likely to be heavy. Much property of local river interests was in the storm's path at the time. Officials are at work now figuring the damage and are not yet prepared to give figures. The packet Columbia, Capt. William Lloyd, arrived from Morgantown. Stages of water to-night were: In the pool, 12.4 feet; below, 9.2 feet and stationary.

Point Pleasant, W. Va., Sept. 22.—River 2.1 and falling. Cloudy.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—At 6 p. m. to-day the stage of the Ohio River was 6.6 feet and stationary. Weather fair. Arrivals to-day: Lizzie Bay from Louisville, Bessie Smith from Huntington, Chilo from Chilo, Courier from Maysville. Departures: The Kentucky for Louisville, Courier for Maysville and the Bessie Smith for Pomeroy. The new towboat Greendale passed inspection and enters the trade between Cincinnati and Pomeroy.

Madison, Ind., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—River 5.7 feet and rising. Rainfall .12. Clear and warm.

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—

CULLEY'S
Wall Paper Store
Have your papering done before busy season. For a short time only we will furnish good WALL PAPER and paper 15-foot rooms, side and ceiling, at
$3.50
Seventh and Oak Streets.
Cumb. Phone S. 2692. Home 6225.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Drugstore in good Kentucky town near Louisville; money-maker. Invoice about $5,000; all good. No competition. Will sell all or half. Want more time for my practice. Write quick to CECILIAN DRUG CO., Cecilian, Ky. *

ZINC, Lead and Fluor Spar—We have organized a company to buy land and develop the zinc, lead and fluor spar mines on same in Illinois; shares of stock $10. For particulars write W 165, this office. *

Babies' Milk Fund Association.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BABIES' MILK FUND ASSOCIATION. CLEAN MILK STATIONS.
Clean milk, specially prepared for babies, for sale at the following stations: Wesley House, 819 E. Main, 2 to 3 p. m.; Boone Square, 18th and Duncan, 2 to 3 p. m.; Preston-st. mission, Lawton ave., 3 to 4 p. m.; 1154 Sixth st., 2 to 3 p. m. Trained nurse in charge.

Gauge reads 3.6 feet and stationary. Cloudy and hot. Arrived: City of Saltillo from St. Louis for Waterloo, Ala., United States snagboat E. A. Woodruff from Cairo, Harth from Caseyville with a tow of coal, Reuben Dunbar from Cairo, Henry Harley from Evansville. Departed: Reuben Dunbar for Cairo, Clyde for Waterloo, Ala., Henry Harley for Evansville.

Cairo, Ill., Sept. 22.—Arrived: Stacker Lee, St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Ferd Herold, Memphis, 4 p. m. Departed: Stacker Lee, Memphis, 6 p. m.; Ferd Herold, St. Louis, 5 p. m. Stage 11.6 and rising.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Arrived: Spread Eagle, Hardin. Departed: Spread Eagle, Alton; Bald Eagle, Peoria. Stage 9.3 and rising.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—River here 9.2; a fall of .2 in last twenty-four hours. The Peters Lee departed at 5 p. m. for Ashport. The City of St. Joseph arrived this morning from Oakland. The torpedo boat flotilla, en route from New Orleans to St. Louis to join the Presidential fleet, arrived here early yesterday morning and was coaling here late this evening. The fleet will leave early in the morning for St. Louis. H. C. Parti and Joseph Gibbons are the pilots.

STATE-WIDE MOVEMENT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

To Be Inaugurated At a Meeting Scheduled For Lexington September 29 and 30.

In response to a call signed by Gov. Augustus E. Willson and some forty other prominent citizens of the State, among whom are representatives from various anti-tuberculosis associations, women's clubs, Boards of Health and other public institutions, there likely will be gathered in Lexington September 29 and 30 one of the largest and most representative assemblies ever seen in that city, or anywhere in this State. The purport of this call is to consider the question of making a State-wide organized effort against tuberculosis.

Unfortunately, Kentucky ranks third in death rate from this malady, exceeded only by the States of California and Tennessee, and so far, outside of Louisville, where the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association has done heroic and effective work, very little has been done looking to a betterment of conditions except in the cities of Henderson, Owensboro and Lexington.

It is believed by the projectors of this movement that with the hearty co-operation of all the city, county and State officials, that a State-wide movement can be inaugurated within a short while that will tend not only to lower the death rate, but to educate the people to the adoption of preventative measures that will free the State, to a great extent, from the ravages of the malady.

Calls for help from a large number of cities and towns from the interior of the State have been pouring into the office of the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and it is believed that inasmuch as Lexington is so centrally located that much good may be accomplished by having this State-wide work emanate from that city which has shown considerable interest in the work and now has quite a strong organization, something similar to the one in Louisville.

PAUL D. WARREN GETS DESERVED PROMOTION.

Named To Succeed the Late W. F. Carter As General Passenger Agent At Toledo.

Word was received here yesterday announcing the promotion of Paul D. Warren, general agent of the passenger department of the Louisville territory of the Big Four railroad. He will succeed the late W. F. Carter, who was general passenger agent of the Lake Shore and Big Four lines at Toledo, R. C. Kennedy, formerly general agent of the Lake Erie and Western lines in Indianapolis will take up Mr. Warren's duties in this city on October 1, when the changes go into effect.

Among the changes announced by Warren J. Lynch, general traffic manager, with headquarters in Chicago, is the promotion of W. F. Wipper, division freight agent of Louisville, who has been transferred to the general offices of the company in Cincinnati. W. Greaves, general Southern agent, of Birmingham, Ala., will succeed Mr. Wipper.

SALESMEN TO GIVE A SMOKER MONDAY NIGHT.

Louisville Association Holds Annual Meeting and Elects New Officers.

A smoker will be given by the Louisville Traveling Salesmen's Association at 8 o'clock next Monday evening at the Louisville Hotel. Robert W. Brown will deliver an address.

The association held its annual election yesterday morning at the Louisville Hotel and selected the following officers for the coming year:

W. S. Mills, president; W. L. Hollis, vice president; Jesse Streng, secretary and treasurer; Board of Trustees, R. C. Bowden, G. W. Haas, John Wile, Joe Graumann, H. C. Hibbs, Arch Thomas, W. S. Mills, Arthur Board, A. T. Johnbooke, T. L. Wood, P. D. Weatherford and W. L. Hollis.

DATES FOR HOLDING FAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville Colored Fair, September 22—4 days.
Mayfield, September 22—4 days.
Horse Cave, September 22—4 days.
Morgantown, September 22—4 days.
Sebree, September 28—5 days.
Glasgow Colored Fair, September 23—3 days.
Bedford, October 1—2 days.
Owensboro, October 5—6 days.
Elkton, October 7—3 days.
Sulphur, October 8—2 days.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—A 7-room modern residence on corner of Everett and Slaughter aves. All the rooms are large and well-ventilated. Downstairs all finished in oak. There are now under construction over 20 new homes within one block of this corner; all of them good ones, too. FRANK E. SHORT, Owner, 221 S. Fifth st. Home phone 5038. *

FOR SALE—Improved truck and poultry farm; 17½ acres; 2½ miles from Jeffersonville, Ind., on plank road; 3 minutes' walk to interurban car; 5-room house; large barn; 2 chicken houses, brooder house and incubator cellar; good water and fruit. Phone 922-Y. *

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cheap, $40 per mo.; new residence of 8 rooms, all modern; just completed; lot 38x150 ft.; located at 8 Innis Court. Keys at 1308 Hepburn ave. Take Barret-ave. car. *

FOR SALE OR RENT—House of 7 rooms, furnace and water; 30 acres; on Fisherville pike, near Middletown. THOS. SHAVER, R. F. D. 18, Anchorage. *

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—

YOUR OPPORTUNITY FOR A RARE PIANO BARGAIN.

We have on hand a large assortment of used upright pianos, most of which have been taken in part exchange on Pianola Pianos.

This is our season for closing out these goods at any reasonable figure, for if they do not go by October 1 it will be necessary to store them to make room for our fall goods.

Your best opportunity lies in making an immediate selection, as it gives you a wider variety of choice.

MAHOGANY KURTZMANN.

Carved panels, guaranteed by us to be in perfect condition throughout—

$237.00.

HANDSOME WILLARD UPRIGHT,

Figured mahogany case,

$168.00.

VALLEY GEM UPRIGHT.

In good condition, used but a short time,

$105.00.

LARGE STUYVESANT UPRIGHT.

$117.00.

WALNUT WAGNER.

Colonial design,

$183.00.

BEAUTIFUL $375 MAHOGANY KURTZMANN UPRIGHT,

$265.00.

Has the appearance of being fresh from the factory. This piano will be sold immediately at the price asked.

SMITH & NIXON CO.

(Incorporated.)

Next Door to Seelbach Hotel. *

FOR SALE—One hotel gas range, used six weeks, and charcoal broiler with fume hood to cover both; original cost $235; will sell for $60; also one fine display refrigerator, glass doors on three sides; equal to new; original cost $375; will sell for $75, if taken at once. Apply at G. BITTNER'S SONS, 427 S. First st. *

FOR SALE—Bakery, grocery store and flat of 14 rooms; well established business; splendid location; Peterson oven boiler, engine, mixer, divider and brake; will sell at a bargain; lot 56 by 120 feet. Inquire of T. GRAHAM, 142 W. Main street, New Albany. *

FOR SALE—A reliable Louisville insurance agency, writing all lines, will dispose of one-half or one-third interest to an active young man coming well recommended; excellent opportunity for right party who has the cash at his disposal. Address W W 2, this office. **

FOR SALE—One set, the new People's Cyclopedia, in fair condition, eight volumes, $2.50; worth $14. Call Louisville Times, circulation dept., room 212 Courier-Journal bldg.

FOR SALE—Furs; I wish to sell my black Lynx fur set, consisting of a rug-muff and shawl with heads and tails for $15; worth $75; in perfect condition. Address F 69 this office. *

FOR SALE—Force draft Radiant Home stove No. 625; cost $20 and used only about three months; will sell for $20 if taken this week. Call at 1931 W. Bdwy. *

FOR SALE—Cob horse, bay, 7 years old, weighs 900 lbs.; safe for women or children to drive or ride anywhere. Call at barn in rear of 430 W. Broadway. *

FOR SALE—2 tubular boilers, 16 ft. by 66 inches, 54 4-inch tubes. In good order. Apply to LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS, 122 Fulton st. *

FOR SALE—A gentleman about to purchase a larger car offers his Buick runabout cheap. Phone 7590 or South 2266. *

FOR SALE—Coal and coke, cut-rate prices. W. H. SLAUGHTER, JR., COAL CO., Lincoln bldg. Both phones. *

FOR SALE—Mission library table, desk and chair; also pictures; cheap; must sell before October 1. 1707 First. *

LOST.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

LOST—Thursday night; black handbag, marked M. E. A. D.; containing keys, letters and small amount of money. Return to 1381 Third ave., and receive reward. *

LOST—Sept. 21 Eastern Star pin, engraved "Bertie," bet. Seventh-st. depot and Sixth and Seventh on Chestnut. Return to 617 W. Chestnut. Reward. *

LOST—An automobile crank on Fourth ave., Fifth ave. or Broadway. Finder please return to BROADWAY AUTO CO., Jackson and Broadway.

BOARDING.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BOARDING—DU NORD, 639 S. Third st.; Main 792-A; new, cozy, up-to-date home for refined people; home comforts, cleanliness, substantial and good cooking, steam heat, elegant parlor; best location, between Chestnut and Broadway. *

BOARDING—Strictly high-grade board and service; guests limited. References exchanged. MISS SAUNDERS, 951 Fourth ave. *

BOARDING—Neatly furnished second-floor front rooms; good table board. 203 E. Broadway. Home phone 1610. *

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—One large white mule, from 1171 Eighteenth st. Reward if returned to above address. *

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Furnished apartment of 3 to 5 rooms; must be first-class in every respect and in good section of city. Will pay liberally for right place. Give PARTICULARS for attention. Address G 114, this office. *

WANTED—100 bright young men and women to enter our new bookkeeping class Monday, Oct. 4; first month FREE; bring or mail this ad. LOUISVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Masonic bldg. *

WANTED—Two rooms and board for family of three; prefer private family. Will pay liberal price. Must be good neighborhood. Give full information in reply. Address M 184, this office. *

WANTED—By an elderly woman, housework by the week. Will work for small wages. Telephone to the ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, Main 882. *

WANTED—Furnished room, private bath; for man, wife and baby. Address H. W. BLAKESLEE, Associated Press, Louisville. *

WANTED—To buy furniture, feathers, carpets, stoves, etc. W. SMITH, 103 E. Mkt. Phones, Home 6037, Cum. M. 241-Y. *

WANTED—Furnished room for one gentleman; central, north of Broadway. Address X 111, this office. *

WANTED—TO BUY 10 LADIES AND GENTS' BICYCLES. HOME PHONE 5614. E. L. HARRIS. *

WANTED—Good colored man to work around house and care for horse. Apply 114 E. Market. *

WANTED—Stonemasons to give estimate on stone foundation. Apply 2048 Midland ave. *

WANTED—AGENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Agents for "North Pole Discovered," by Dr. Cook. Biggest sensation in world's history; complete story of discovery; numerous photographs; everybody wants it; be first in field and make $300 a month; big book; sells on sight; you get half; outfit free; send 10c for mailing. Standard Book Co., 383 Wabash ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents; 100% profit on Cook-Peary North Pole Book; also souvenir gold-laid watch free to each agent working 30 days; tremendous opportunity to make money; outfit free; order quick. AMERICAN BOOK AND BIBLE HOUSE, Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. *

WANTED—Good, reliable insurance producers for Fraternal Union of America; liberal compensation. F. F. ROOSE, Pres., Denver, Colo. *

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—High-class salesman to associate himself with merchant tailoring. 609 Third. *

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—PROGRESSIVE young men and women to train in bookkeeping or shorthand for ready, high-grade positions; your salary, if properly developed and employed, will increase your income to $100 and more per month. We have records that show wonderful advancement made by students who have taken our course. Inquire into your opportunities. Call to see us during the day or Mon., Wed., Fri. nights.
W. H. TRUMAN,
Expert Business Instructor,
209 S. Fourth ave. Home Phone 8860.
Over Regal Shoe Store *

WANTED—Bookbinders, on account of large contracts just taken for school books, subscription books and Bibles, we can use two first-class leather forwarders, three cloth forwarders, two edge gilders, two marblers and general workmen; steady positions and highest wages paid for competent men. Apply at once. W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Hammond, Ind.*

WANTED—Two or three young men 25 to 30 years of age who have had three or more years' experience in various departments of large wholesale hardware house; only those that can leave the city considered; good salary to right men. State age, experience and whether employed at present time. Address A 57, this office. *

WANTED—5,000 PEOPLE to work. Citizens invited to be suited with reliable help. The better classes, with references, pay registry at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 124 S. Third st. The only square office. *

WANTED—Young man who has had experience in removing varnish from woodwork; a steady position for the one not afraid to work. Apply at southeast corner First and Green. *

WANTED—Honest, sober salesmen to represent us permanently; excellent opening; experience unnecessary; salary or commission weekly; references. NORTH JERSEY NURSERIES, Newark, N. J. *

WANTED—Men learn barber trade, now complete, for $15; wages Saturday; send for free catalogue. LEADER BARBER COLLEGE, 234 Broadway, Cincinnati. *

WANTED—Flask and Rattern Carrier. A bright young man who has had experience in stove foundry. Address THE F. A. KLAINE CO., Cincinnati, O. *

WANTED—A high-class traveling man for a college; give age, experience, education, salary expected, etc. Address L 152, this office. *

WANTED—Tinsmith for bench work. ANCHOR STOVE AND RANGE CO., Culbertson ave. and Fourth st., New Albany. *

WANTED—First-class tinners. Apply to THE JOHN VAN RANGE CO., s. w. cor. Fifth and Broadway, Cincinnati, O.*

WANTED—A first-class cabinetmaker to work on fine furniture; steady work. Apply G. BITTNER'S SON, 427 S. First.*

WANTED—Registered druggist; single. Apply CRESCENT DRUG CO., Crescent Hill. *

WANTED—Good coat maker. Apply J. WINTER, JR., & CO., 218 South Fourth. *

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—A middle-aged competent woman without incumbrances to take charge of a small select boarding-house in the country; house furnished complete, with modern plumbing, electric lights, etc.; must be able to keep accounts and have practical knowledge; salary paid; must have references. Address L 135, this office. *

WANTED—1,000 NICE GIRLS. All good get places with fine homes free at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 124 S. Third st. Fine cooks, maids, housekeepers, etc. Come ready to work. Open 9 till 4. *

WANTED—Two reliable and experienced girls to act as cook and house girl in small family; must come well recommended; good home for the right girls. Apply at once to 1818 S. First st. *

WANTED—Experienced girls in our bottling department. Apply at once. BIG SPRING DISTILLING COMPANY, 122 S. Second street. *

WANTED—Girls. Apply at once. COLGAN GUM CO., 716 W. Breckinridge. *

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board; steam heat, electric lights, bath, porter service, etc.; $1 per day, $4.50 per week. THE NEW FARMERS' HOME HOTEL CO., 416-420 E. Market. *

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms for young men; bath privilege; private family; near St. James court. Address A 118, this office. *

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room on 2d floor; electric lights, steam heat, bath and janitor service. 720 W. Chestnut. *

FOR RENT—Rooms nicely furnished for housekeeping; single or en suite; both gases, hot bath. 543 Second. *

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; gas for cooking. 212 W. B'way.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; reasonable. 643 Third. *

FOR RENT—Rooms furnished for housekeeping. 122 W. Walnut. *

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Stable with 2 very large stalls, carriage shed and loft. 639 S. Third st.; Main 792-A. *

Wintersmith's Tonic will tone you up.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S—To-night 8:15
All Week. Matinee Saturday.
PAID IN FULL
Mats., 25c to $1.00. Nights, 25c to $1.50.

Mon., Sept. 27. Three Nights. Wed. Mat.
HENRY E. DIXEY. | MARY JANE'S PA.
Seats ready to-day. Mat. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50.

The New M

Kentucky Tavern Whiskey

IT'S STRAIGHT

4 FULL QUARTS $4.50

BOTTLED IN BOND EXPRESS PREPAID

The puzzling question before President Taft, "What is whiskey?" is being answered by the people who are demanding whiskey bottled in bond. Kentucky heads the list bottling in bond last year. A million gallons, with the demand still growing. All bottled in bond whiskey is good, but there is no better than Kentucky Tavern to be had.

Remit by express or post-office order to nearest sales agent:

L. G. DANIEL & CO., New Orleans, La.
W. T. & C. D. GUNTER, Evansville, Ind.
BROWN & HAGIN.....Lexington, Ky.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

JAMES THOMPSON & BRO., Distillers, Louisville, Ky.

COLONELS WIN TWO GAMES AND TAKE LEAD IN RACE FOR PENNANT

Milwaukee Loses One Victory To Toledo, While Minneapolis Is Downed Twice By Columbus.

LOCAL FANS BELIEVE LOUISVILLE WILL CAPTURE FLAG.

Pleasure That Has Not Been Enjoyed For Nineteen Years.

FIGHT GAME UP-HILL BATTLE.

PEITZ'S MEN MAKE SIX SCORES IN ONE INNING AND DESTROY INTEREST IN PROCEEDINGS.

SPLENDID WORK IN FIELD.

NINETEEN years ago, in the autumn of 1890, to be exact, a company of athletes clad in white, with the word LOUISVILLE across their shirt fronts, marched from the home plate at a park on Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, and, preceded by a band, tramped slowly around the enclosure. Behind them came some ten thousand excited people. At their head was a tall, heavy-set man wearing a brown mustache and a smile which comes to him who has just succeeded in a brave effort.

That man in front of the band, the ball players and the fans was Jack Chapman. He and his men had just won a pennant in the American Association—the first and only peunant ever won by a Louisville ball club. Twelve years before this, or thirty-one years ago, he had piloted another Louisville team to victory in the National League, and though he and his men did not win the pennant, the failure caused the greatest stir that has ever been made in the national game. That scandal, in which Devlin, Hall, Craver and Nicolls were concerned, has been the only real black mark that has ever besmirched the sport.

When Jack Chapman left here with that famous team, in the fall of 1878, there were sixteen games remaining to be played. The Louisville Club lost fourteen of them and the ball players mentioned were blacklisted for life and were afterward not allowed to play professional baseball. The details are familiar to all true lovers of the sport.

But that was thirty-one years ago, and for twelve years after this the local fans, who are old men now, hoped for another chance to win a pennant. Then, in 1890, the same Jack Chapman gratified their desires, and since then, or for nineteen years, the local lovers of the game and their children have prayed for a similar glory.

To-day there is every reason to believe that the present Louisville club, which performs at Seventh and Kentucky streets, will gratify this ambition of long standing. This team, headed by a Cincinnati German Heinie Peitz, and owned by a St. Louis broker, William Grayson, Jr., is likely to more than duplicate the feat performed by Jack Chapman, Billy Jennings, Harry Taylor, Red Ehret, Scott Stratton and the others of that illustrious team which put Louisville on the baseball map. If the present Louisville team should win the coveted flag it will do far more than that which was done by the team of 1890.

The present Colonels won two very easy games yesterday afternoon from the St. Paul Saints, and in doing this climbed into first place, passing the Milwaukee Brewers for the leadership in this most remarkable contest. This Louisville team of 1909 is far stronger and gamer than that which Jack Chapman managed. There is no comparison between them.

* * *

Great Record In Month.

On August 29, a little more than a month ago, the Louisville Colonels left the city on a trip through the Eastern division of the association circuit. At that time Peitz's men were sixty points behind the leaders. The Colonels won nine out of thirteen games on this trip. They came home and opened up the final contests of the season with Toledo, splitting two and losing two. Then they stacked up against the strong Milwaukee Brewers and the first battle resulted in a tie, going eleven innings and being stopped by darkness after one of the most remarkable contests ever seen on a baseball diamond. This game was only a "preliminary gallop," as the racehorse people say, because the Colonels took four victories out of five from the Brewers before the series ended. Then came the chesty Minneapolis Millers, who had their eyes focused on the flag, and it is said that Mike Cantillon, the owner of the club, had already placed on order for one of the tall pines that grow in the Far Northwest. The Colonels beat the Millers four out of five and the local enthusiasts as well as those throughout the country began to straighten up and pay particular attention to Heine Peitz and his men. St. Paul's team then followed, and this sterling band has played four games here in the last two days and it has lost four.

And so it is that this morning, after nineteen years of patient waiting, the Louisville fan believes that he will enjoy all of the pleasure which goes to a man who has waited long for what he thinks he richly deserves. The Louisville club may be defeated to-day by St. Paul or it may lose four straight games to Kansas City, which will wind up the pennant season, but there is not a person who has attended the local games regularly who will believe anything but that Louisville is represented by the best, the strongest, the gamest team in the American Association. Baseball's chief charm is its uncertainly, but there are a good many people in Louisville this morning who are willing to wager that the flag flies from a pole not far from the corner of Seventh and Kentucky streets.

* * *

Both Games Are Easy.

About yesterday's game there is very little to say except that Louisville won both with the greatest of ease. This was as it should have been. The local team is much stronger than that of St. Paul, and while in the first contest, for a time, it seemed as if the Saints had a chance, they were never really contenders. The second battle is all may be called that, was almost a joke. The Colonels made six scores in the first inning and one in the second, and one man in the stand said he was willing to wager that that bunch constituted more scores than the St. Paul team would make here during its visit.

Vaughn pitched the first game for the Colonels, and he not only did his work well at the slab, but he lined out a home run in the third inning that caused a good deal of excitement as well as pleasure. Pitcher Steel, who opposed him, was peaches and cream for the locals and they fattened their batting averages at his expense. When this game had ended and the score showed that both Milwaukee and Minneapolis had lost their games, the fans were wildly demonstrative and the situation seemed to take all the spirit out of the St. Paul men. They evidently tried their best in the second battle, but there was a woeful lack of snap and ginger and that aggressiveness which should be a part of a team which is fighting for the championship. If the Saints win today it will surprise everybody who saw yesterday's double-header. But baseball, of course, is as uncertain as a jury, and it may be that the Colonels will slip a cog. It would have been difficult last night to convince Messrs. Peitz, Woodruff, Sullivan or the other members of the local team that this will happen.

* * *

Fine Victory In First.

In the first inning the Saints looked like they might be dangerous before the day was over. Murry led off with a single, but was forced at second by Liese's bunt. Armbruster singled to center and both runners moved up when Boucher hit a grounder to Vaughn, on which he was retired at first. Breen, however, retired the side with a bounder to Salm. In the last half Delehanty worked Pitcher Steele for his base on balls, but was thrown out when he attempted to steal second. Sullivan hit a two-bagger down the left field foul line and stole third. Breen dropping the ball. Olson put a high one in Boucher's hands and Diehl's long fly to Murry ended the inning.

Wrigley singled for the Saints in the second inning. Woodruff made a feint of juggling the ball and the St. Paul second baseman nibbled at the bait. He made a dash for second and Woodruff fired the ball to Olson in time to retire him. The other two men were easy outs. In the last half, after Salm went out, Moriarty singled, but Woodruff and Peitz put long flies in the outfielders' hands.

* * *

Break Ice In Third.

The Colonels entered counting territory in the third inning. In their half the visitors were quickly retired, though Pitcher Steele started it with a single. Vaughn led off for the Colonels. He met one of Steele's fast high balls and it passed down the left field foul line, getting by Liese and rolling to the left of and beyond the clubhouse. It stopped against the fence about the furthermost part of the park and the big pitcher easily made the circuit of the bases. Though Sullivan and Diehl each lined out a single before the inning was over, no more runs resulted.

The visitors were quickly retired in the first half of the fourth, but in their section the Colonels transacted considerable business. Moriarty started it with a pretty single to center. Woodruff drew a base on balls and Peitz, by as pretty a bunt as it is possible to make, advanced both runners. Big Vaughn struck out, but Delehanty contributed his mite with a corking single to center and Moriarty and Woodruff crossed the plate. Sullivan's high foul back of third base ended the inning, with the Colonels three runs to the good. About this time the scoreboard boy in left field posted the result of the Columbus-Minneapolis game up to the sixth inning. It showed that the Senators had three scores while the Millers had only two, and the crowd roared its approval.

* * *

St. Paul Makes Two.

Matters proceeded along in a quiet way until the seventh inning, when the St. Paul players threatened serious trouble. Boucher, the first man up, drew his base on balls. Then Breen was hit by a pitched ball. Flynn followed with a single to left and Boucher scored with the visitors' first run. Wrigley drew four bad ones. Spencer beat out an infield drive and the bases were full. Steele struck out. Murry hit a grounder to Sullivan, who threw Flynn out at the plate. Gehring batting for Liese, hit a fly to Diehl which retired the side. Diehl made a fine running catch of the ball, getting the sphere back of second base.

The visitors got a man on first in the eighth inning through the base-on-ball route, but they were unable to score. In the last half Diehl waited for four bad ones and stole second. Salm went out on a fly to Flynn and Moriarty put a fly in Armbruster's hands. Woodruff, however, following with a safe hit past third base and Diehl scored. Peitz retired the side. St. Paul was unable to do anything of interest in the ninth inning, and the game ended with the Colonels in first place. The score:

L'sville	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	St. Paul.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Delehanty lf.	3	1	1	0	Murry cf.	4	1	4	0
Sullivan 2b.	4	2	2	5	Liese lf.	4	0	1	0
Olson 2b.	4	0	5	2	Armb'ster rf.	4	1	2	0
Diehl cf.	3	1	3	0	Boucher ss.	3	0	4	0
Salm 1b.	4	0	9	0	Breen 3b.	2	0	1	1
Moriarty ss.	4	2	2	2	Flynn 1b.	3	0	9	1
Woodruff rf.	3	1	2	1	Wrigley 2b.	3	1	2	3
Peitz c.	3	1	4	0	Spencer c.	1	0	2	0
Vaughn p.	3	1	0	4	Steele p.	0	0	0	2
					Carisch c.	1	0	4	0
					*Gearing	1	0	0	0
					Davis lf.	1	0	1	0
Totals.	31	9	27	12	Totals.	31	5	24	5

*Batted for Liese in seventh inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Louisville	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	7

Two-base Hit—Sullivan. Home Run—Vaughn. Sacrifice Hit—Peitz. Stolen Bases—Sullivan, Diehl, Woodruff. Struck Out—By Vaughn 3; by Steele 3. Hit by Pitcher—Breen. Bases on Balls—Off Vaughn 3; off Steele 3. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Guthrie and Owen. Attendance 5,500.

* * *

About the Second Game.

Most of the interest in the second game was centered in the first inning. During this period of play the Colonels secured six scores and practically destroyed interest in the proceedings. In the first half the visitors scored a run on a base on balls, an out and a single, but in the second half the locals went in for the determination to make a few scores on any cost. After Delehanty had gone out Sullivan drew a base on balls and went to second on Olson's out of Wrigley to Flynn. Diehl was hit by a pitched ball and when Salm walked the bases were full. Moriarty also waited for four bad balls and this forced Sullivan across the plate. Woodruff followed with a long drive to right field and Armbruster made a splendid attempt to capture it. He finally touched the sphere with one hand, but when it was returned to the diamond Diehl, Salm and Moriarty had crossed the rubber and Woodruff was anchored on second base. Hughes singled to center and Woodruff scored. Decamiere followed with a two-bagger to left field and Hughes came home when Delehanty hit a safe one past second. Wrigley made a remarkable stop of this ball and this play undoubtedly prevented another score. Delehanty was thrown out when he tried to steal second, but six scores had crossed the rubber and the fans wondered what McCloskey was saying at Toledo.

* * *

Add Another Tally.

In the second inning the Colonels added another score because of Sullivan's base on balls and singles by Olson and Salm. The visitors did not enter counting territory again until the fourth inning, when, after Liese had fouled out, Armbruster singled to left and Boucher poked out a safety to center. Breen followed with a two-bagger over the left field feul lines and Armbruster and Boucher scampered across the plate.

* * *

Each Side Scores One.

In the sixth inning, after Liese and Armbruster had gone out, Boucher hit one at Moriarty and was safe on the short-stop's high throw. Breen singled to left and Flynn followed with a safe drive to center, which put Boucher across the plate. Wrigley's long fly to Delehanty retired the side. In the last half Decanniere drew a base on balls and went to second on Delehanty's pretty sacrifice, and to third on a wild pitch. Sullivan hit a high fly to center, which was caught by Murry, who fired the ball home in time to retire Decanniere, but Catcher Carisch juggled the ball and the run counted. Olson followed with a safe hit but was retired when he tried to steal second. The visitors were unable to do anything in their half of the seventh inning and the umpire called the game on account of darkness. The score:

L'sville	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	St. Paul.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Delehanty lf.	3	1	1	0	Murry cf.	3	0	4	0
Sullivan 2b.	1	1	0	3	Liese lf.	3	0	0	0
Olson 2b.	4	2	2	3	Armbster rf.	3	2	3	0
Diehl cf.	2	0	1	0	Boucher ss.	3	2	0	1
Salm 1b.	2	1	11	0	Breen 3b.	3	2	0	0
Moriarty ss.	2	1	2	5	Flynn 1b.	3	1	4	0
Woodruff rf.	3	2	0	0	Wrigley 2b.	3	0	3	1
Hughes c.	3	1	4	0	Carisch c.	3	1	4	3
Decamiere p.	2	1	0	1	Gehring p.	3	0	0	1
Totals.	22	10	21	12	Totals.	27	7	18	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	T.
St. Paul	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	4
Louisville	6	1	0	0	0	1	*	8

Errors—Moriarty, Murray. Two-base Hits—Woodruff, Decanniere, Breen. Sacrifice Hits—Delehanty, Sullivan, Olson. Double Plays—Sullivan, Olson and Salm; Boucher, Wrigley and Flynn; Olson, Moriarty and Salm. Stolen Base—Sullivan. Struck Out—By Decanniere 2; by Gehring 1. Hit by Pitcher—Diehl. Bases on Balls—Off Decanniere 1; off Gehring 5. Wild Pitch—Gehring. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Owen and Guthrie. Attendance 5,500.

* * *

CHAT OF THE GAMES.

Just after the Colonels won the first game there was a great cheer from the stands as the scoreboard in left field showed that Milwaukee had lost its first game and Peitz's men had at last forged ahead in their determined battle for the pennant.

* * *

It looked blue for the Colonels in the seventh inning of the first game, two men having scored, bases full and nobody out. Vaughn, however, and his never-say-die teammates were equal to the occasion, the side being retired without another Saint crossing the counting pan.

* * *

Peitz was given quite a hand on his first time at bat, but he failed to contribute the necessary bingle, dying on a fly to left field.

* * *

Suter Sullivan certainly gets younger every day he plays the game. On his first time up he rapped the sphere for two bags and immediately afterward stole third. Some "nifty" chap is this Sullivan, and what he doesn't know about baseball does not amount to much.

* * *

Delehanty stole second after he had gotten his base on balls, but was touched out as he overreached the bag in sliding. This is the third time Del has been called out on the same kind of a play in the last two days.

* * *

Incidentally, don't overlook that timely hit the Colonels' left gardener made that scored two runs.

* * *

The Colonels will play the last game with the St. Paul Saints this afternoon. The exercises will begin at 3:30 o'clock. It is probable that Halla will be on the mound for Peitz's men.

* * *

Wrigley, the Saints' fast second sacker, landed one in safe territory in right field in the second inning of the first game that Woody got and appeared to juggle. Zeke tried to take advantage of the juggle, but learned to his sorrow that the Colonels' little right fielder was some fighting himself, and he shot the ball quickly to second and retired the runner.

* * *

Vaughn, the first man up for the locals in the third inning of the first game, tied the score with a home run, for which he was loudly cheered by the fans. Much could be said about Vaughn's four-sacker, but seldom if ever will the Louisville fans see a home run hit with the ease that the big southpaw hit that one.

* * *

Salm was a busy man at the initial bag all through both games. His pick-up of Sullivan's classy throw, retiring Steele in the fifth inning of the first game, was a beauty, and his one-handed stop of Moriarty's high throw held Boucher on first in the fifth inning of the second game.

* * *

Umpire Guthrie is certainly some backstop, as he was right there to get all the foul balls that got by the two catchers in the opening game. Those he could not get with his mask or breast protector he stopped with his shins.

* * *

Breen robbed Olson of a seemingly sure hit in the seventh inning of the first game by a beautiful one-handed stop and a quick throw to first base.

* * *

Delehanty's long run and catch of Carisch's hard-hit fly toward left field bleachers was roundly applauded by the fans.

* * *

Something seldom seen in a ball game nowadays happened in the first inning of the second game. Eleven men came to the bat for Louisville in this frame, six of whom reached counting territory.

* * *

The Graysonites are playing the best ball of any team in the American Association through the stretch drive, and with an abundance of good pitchers, all in fine trim, their chances for the silken rag just now appear rather rosy.

* * *

The players on the Louisville team and his admirers among the fans, in order to show their appreciation to Manager Peitz for his efforts to capture the silken pennant for Louisville, are making up a purse to be presented to him at next Sunday's game. All those who wish to contribute can do so either at the box office of the baseball park or mail same to Jack Shelley, care of Bosler Hotel.

* * *

Word has been received by Manager Hy Davis that the game to be played at Owensboro on September 29 between the Colonels' barnstorming team and the Owensboro Greys will be attended by large crowds from Madisonville, Henderson, Central City and Rockport, Ind.

* * *

"Andy" Oyler, shortstop for the Minneapolis team, was dangerously injured in the eighth inning of the first game at Columbus yesterday by being hit in the head by a pitched ball. He was taken to a hospital and his condition last night was said to be serious.

* * *

"Jimmy" Collins, third baseman and playing manager of the Minneapolis team, was also badly injured by sliding into second base in the seventh inning of the first contest at Columbus. He pluckily, however, remained in the first game until it was over.

* * *

Larry Quinlan, by timely hitting, took the principal part in winning both games for Columbus yesterday.

* * *

Pitcher Pete Wilson has been released by the New York Americans to Newark.

* * *

Pittsburg doesn't seem to know what it means to lose a game of ball these days. The much-expected slump has failed to arrive and the Buccaneers will just breeze home.

* * *

The total attendance of the four games between the Athletics and Tigers, which closed in Philadelphia, was 117,208, which breaks all existing records.

* * *

The national commission can fix up that Cub-Sox series by magnanimously declining to pull down more than actual expenses.

* * *

Those young White Sox are as eager as the vets for a series with the Cubs.

* * *

George Gibson is making a swell showing with Pittsburg. He has caught nearly all the games the Pirates have played this year.

* * *

Even a slight lead is a big advantage as the season draws to a close, when even weather and tie games can play a very important part.

* * *

It was a good thing for Cobb that his spiking of Barry looked purely accidental. If it had appeared otherwise Cobb would never have made his getaway in safety. As it was, he ducked out of the subway passage before the game was finished.

* * *

Two old-timers, who saw a good many years of service in the majors, Jesse Burkett and Billy Hamilton, have done some great clouting in the New England League this summer. Burkett led the stickers with the very handsome mark of .364. Hamilton was right at his elbow with .329. This pair is old in years, but younger in the matter of turning out base hits.

* * *

As an indication of the interest that is being taken by the American public in baseball this year, an authority has compiled the following list of the estimated profits of the sixteen major league clubs for the season, basing the figures on the attendance in the various cities to date: Pittsburg, $175,000; Chicago National, $150,000; New York National, $150,000; Cincinnati National, $40,000; Philadelphia National, $35,000; St. Louis National, $25,000; Brooklyn, $20,000; Boston National, $20,000; Detroit, $200,000; Athletics, $100,000; Boston Americans, $250,000; New York Americans, $60,000; Cleveland, $40,000; White Sox, $80,000; St. Louis Browns, $40,000; Washington, $20,000.

* * *

Toledo 6—0, Milwaukee 2—0.

Toledo, Sept. 22.—Although Toledo got only three hits in the first game with Milwaukee this afternoon, the locals won by a score of 6 to 2. Errors piled up by the visitors in the sixth inning, combined with Land's single, scored three runs. The second game was called in the sixth inning on account of darkness with the score standing 0 to 0. Scores:

Toledo.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	M'waukee.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Freeman 1b.	3	0	9	0	Strunk cf.	4	0	2	0
H'chman 2b.	3	0	1	2	Barrett ss.	3	2	1	0
McCarthy 3b.	2	0	0	2	McGann 1b.	2	2	10	1
Hickman lf.	4	1	2	0	Barry lf.	4	1	1	0
Rafferty c.	3	0	4	0	Randall rf.	3	0	2	0
Smoyer rf.	3	0	1	0	Clark 3b.	3	1	0	2
Land c.	3	0	1	0	M'Cmick 2b.	2	0	3	3
Lynch ss.	3	0	1	4	Ludwig c.	2	0	1	1
West p.	2	0	0	2	Hammond p.	2	0	0	1
Totals.	28	3	27	10	Totals.	27	7	18	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Errors—Lynch, Barrett, Randall, Clark, McCormick, Stowers 2. Hammond. Two-base Hit—McGann. Three-base Hit—Barrett. Left on Bases—Toledo 6; Milwaukee 6. Hits—Off Stowers 3 in 6 innings. Bases on Balls—Off West 2; off Stowers 1; off Hammond 2. Sacrifice Hits—McCarthy 2. Stolen Base—Hickman. Struck Out—By West 4; by Stowers 2; by Hammond 2. Sacrifice Flies—West. Lynch. Time—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Conahan and Sullivan.

SECOND GAME.

Toledo.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	M'waukee.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Freeman 1b.	1	1	11	0	Strunk cf.	3	1	3	0
H'chman 2b.	3	1	2	3	Barrett ss.	3	1	2	3
McCarthy 3b.	2	0	1	2	McGann 1b.	2	0	8	0
Hickman lf.	3	0	1	0	Barry lf.	2	0	0	0
Rafferty c.	3	0	4	1	Randall rf.	2	0	0	1
Smoyer rf.	3	0	1	0	Clark 3b.	2	0	2	3
Land c.	3	0	1	0	M'Cmick 2b.	2	0	2	3
Lynch ss.	3	0	1	4	Ludwig c.	2	0	1	1
Owen p.	2	0	0	2	Hammond p.	2	0	0	1
Totals.	20	3	18	13	Totals.	20	2	17	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	T.
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Error—Barrett. Two-base Hit—Barrett. Left on Bases—Toledo 2; Milwaukee 1. Bases on Balls—Off Hammond 3. Stolen Bases—Raffery 2. Struck Out—By Hammond 1; by Owen 1. Time—One hour and two minutes. Umpires—Conahan and Sullivan.

Columbus 4—5, Minneapolis 3—4.

Columbus, Sept. 22—Columbus practically ruined the pennant chances of Minneapolis by taking both games of this afternoon's doubleheader. Furthermore, the Minneapolis infield was ruined by injuries. Shortstop Oyler was hit in the head by a pitched ball in the eighth inning of the first game and is now a hospital patient. His condition is said to be dangerous. Third Baseman Collins injured a shoulder sliding to second in the seventh, but kept at play until the tenth, the inning in which hits by Goodwin and Quinlan decided the game.

At intervals in the second game Umpire Hayes was busy having participants removed from the field. President Cantillon and Player Clymer, of the Minneapolis club, were banished, Outfielder Clarke, of Columbus, was benched in the eighth. Quinlan and Congalton hit together in the seventh, giving Columbus a fifth and deciding run. Scores:

Col'bus.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Min'polis.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Clarke lf.	4	0	2	0	Pickering rf.	5	1	0	0
Quinlan ss.	3	1	4	5	Oyler ss.	3	1	2	3
Kruger cf.	4	0	2	0	Quillen ss.	1	1	2	1
Congalton rf.	4	2	2	0	Flowers 2b.	3	2	2	3
Odwell 1b.	4	1	11	1	Clymer 2b.	0	0	0	0
James c.	4	2	1	2	O'Neil cf.	3	1	2	0
Wratten 3b.	4	0	3	1	Cravath lf.	3	0	2	0
Cullen 2b.	4	2	2	3	Collins 3b.	3	0	1	3
Goodwin p.	4	2	0	3	Gill 1b.	4	1	13	0
					Block c.	3	1	3	0
Totals.	35	8	30	15	Young p.	4	0	0	2
					Totals.	35	7	28	17

*One out when winning run was scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T.
Columbus	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

Errors—Quinlan, Cullen, Oyler, Block. Stolen Bases—Clarke, Odwell, Collins, Gill. Two-base Hits—Cullen, Goodwin, Odwell, James, Pickering. Double Play—Oyler, Downs and Gill. Struck Out—By Young 1; Sacrifice Hits—Clarke, Cravath. Bases on Balls—Off Goodwin 2; off Young 2. Hit by Pitcher—Oyler. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Hayes.

SECOND GAME.

Col'bus.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Min'polis.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Clarke lf.	3	0	0	1	Pickering rf.	5	0	2	0
Kenw'thy lf.	0	0	0	0	Quillen ss.	3	1	1	2
Quinlan ss.	3	2	2	3	Downs 3b.	3	1	1	2
Kruger cf.	4	1	2	0	O'Neil cf.	4	0	2	0
Congalton rf.	3	2	1	0	Cravath, lf.	4	0	2	0
Odwell 1b.	3	1	11	0	and 2b.	4	0	2	2
James c.	4	0	4	0	Collins c.	3	0	4	0
Wratten 3b.	3	0	1	2	Clymer 2b.	1	0	1	0
Cullen 2b.	4	2	0	3	Gill 1b.	3	1	11	0
Block c.	3	1	3	0	Flene p.	2	0	0	2
Totals.	35	8	27	9	Totals.	36	4	27	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Columbus	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	*	—	5
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	*	—	4

Two-base Hit—Quillen, Congalton. Sacrifice Hits—Kruger, Quillen, Clymer, Flene. Stolen Bases—Kruger, Gill. Two-base Hits—Flene, Quillen, Block. Three-base Hit—James. Double Plays—Cullen, Quinlan and Odwell; Linke and Odwell. Struck Out—By Link 3. Sacrifice Flies—Quinlan, O'Neil. Sacrifice Hits—Quinlan, Link, Quillen. Bases on Balls—Off Link 4; off Flene 4. Hit by Pitcher—Flene. Time—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpire—Hayes.

* * *

Kansas City 4—2, Indianapolis 1—3.

Indianapolis, Sept. 22—Indianapolis and Kansas City broke even in a double-header today. Dorner was too much for the locals in the first game and kept their hits well scattered. In the second game, which was scoped by darkness, Essick allowed but two hits, but they came in the fifth, with a sacrifice and two errors, which gave the locals three runs. Scores:

Ind'polis.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Kas. City.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Chadb'rne lf.	2	0	0	0	Brashear 2b.	2	1	4	0
Hayden rf.	4	2	1	0	Shannon cf.	3	0	4	0
Spencer cf.	3	0	1	0	Hallman rf.	3	1	1	0
Carr 1b.	4	2	2	3	Lelve ss.	4	2	2	4
Burke 3b.	4	2	1	4	Carlisle lf.	4	3	5	0
Howley c.	4	1	5	3	Rapps 1b.	4	1	10	0
Williams 2b.	4	2	3	2	Moore 3b.	4	0	1	2
Hopke ss.	4	0	1	2	Wolfe c.	4	1	2	0
Cheney p.	2	0	0	2	Dorner p.	3	1	0	2
Kuepper p.	0	0	0	2					
*Smith.	1	0	0	0					
†Lemon.	1	0	0	0					
Totals.	36	8	27	15	Totals.	31	8	27	9

*Batted for Cheney in sixth inning.
†Batted for Kuepper in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

Errors—Hopke, Brashear 2. Shannon. Two-base Hit—Rapps. Struck Out—By Cheney 3; by Kuepper 1; by Dorner 3. Double Plays—Burke, Williams and Carr. Stolen Bases—Hayden 2, Chadbourne. Hits—Off Cheney 5 in 6 innings; off Kuepper 3 in 3 innings. Wild Pitch—Cheney. Passed Balls—Howley. Hit by Pitcher—Spencer. Bases on Balls—Off Cheney 3; off Kuepper 2. Sacrifice Hit—Brashear. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—King.

SECOND GAME.

Indianp.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	K. C.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Chadb'rne lf.	2	0	0	0	Brashear 2b.	3	1	0	0
Hayden rf.	3	0	3	1	Shannon cf.	3	0	0	0
Spencer cf.	2	0	2	0	Hallman rf.	4	0	1	0
Carr 1b.	2	0	6	1	Lelve ss.	4	2	2	4
Burke 3b.	3	0	2	1	Carlisle lf.	3	0	3	0
Lemon c.	3	1	6	0	Rapp 1b.	3	0	8	0
Williams 2b.	1	0	2	1	Moore 3b.	3	2	0	2
Hopke ss.	1	0	2	3	Frambes c.	1	1	4	2
Graham p.	2	1	0	0	Essick p.	2	1	0	2
Totals.	19	2	23	7	Totals.	27	7	18	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Errors—Burke, Lemon, Hopke. Love 2. Essick. Two-base Hit—Love. Struck Out—By Graham 5; by Essick 2. Double Plays—Hayden and Lemon. Stolen Bases—Spencer 2, Rapp. Wild Pitch—Graham. Bases on Balls—Off Graham 4; off Essick 4. Sacrifice Hits—Williams, Carlisle, Frambes. Time—One hour, Umpire—King.

POSSIBLE STANDING OF THE THREE LEADERS AFTER TO-DAY'S BATTLE

CLUBS.	To-day's Standing.	Win To-day.	Lose To-day.
LOUISVILLE	.552	.555	.549
MILWAUKEE	.547	.549	.543
MINNEAPOLIS	.534	.537	.531

M'CLOSKEY SAYS LOUISVILLE TEAM WILL WIN SILKEN FLAG

TOLEDO, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—"Mind you, I don't say that we are going to give up fighting, nor are we going to quit until the last game is played; but getting down to brass tacks and looking at the situation from the viewpoint of the dope, I believe that the Louis

AILEEN WILSON WINS FEATURE

Copa de Oro Paces To Season's Record In the Free-For-All.

THE EEL FINISHES THIRD.

Maggie Winder, the World's Champion Pacing Three-Year-Old Filly, Has An Easy Victory.

THE RESULTS AT PITTSBURG.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 22.—Copa De Oro, pacing to a season's race record, and the overthrow of two pronounced first choices made lively the third afternoon of Grand Circuit racing here. Copa De Oro lost out, however, to Aileen Wilson after pacing the opening heat of the free-for-all in 2:02 flat.

In this heat Aileen Wilson and Hedgewood Boy led to the half in :59½. The three-quarters post was reached in 1:30. Hedgewood Boy faded clear away in the stretch, while Copa De Oro closed up and outbrushed Aileen Wilson, which won the next two heats in slower time.

The Eel was favorite for this race, but wasn't quite as much a contender as was Czarevna, first choice for the trotting division of the 3-year-old Kentucky stock farm futurity. The New York filly was unable to finish. The winner turned up in Baroness Virginia that is the world's champion for fillies of her age on a half-mile track. She is owned by S. J. Fleming and son, of Terre Haute, Ind.

Maggie Winder, world's champion pacing 3-year-old filly, did not have to go near her record of 2:06½ to win her race. She was always the leader. Sonoma Girl took the free-for-all trot just as easily. Summaries:

Kentucky Stock Farm Futurity; 3-year-old trotters; two in three; purse $5,000:
Baroness Virginia, ro. f. by Baron Review (Murphy).....1 1
Vito, b. c. (J. Benyon).....6 2
Czarevna, ch. f. (Nolan).....3 5
Bertha C., b. f. (Chandler).....7 3
The Wolverine, b. c. (E. Benyon).....4 4
Strafford, b. c. (Allen).....5 6
Billy Burke, b. c. (R. Curry).....dr
Gayworthy, b. f. (Brady).....dis
Time—2:09¾, 2:11¾.

Kentucky Stock Farm Futurity; 3-year-old pacers; two in three; purse $2,500:
Maggie Winder, b. f. by Ornatorle (H. Jones).....1 1
Capitola, b. f. (McMahon).....2 2
Miss Eva Wilkes, ro. f. (McDonald).....3 3
*Dixie Parola, br. f. (Nuchols).....5 4
The Philistine, b. c. (Turner).....4 5
*Fourth money divided.
Time—2:06¾, 2:08¾.

Free-for-all class, trotting; three heats; purse $1,500:
Sonoma Girl, b. m. by Lynwood W. (McMahon).....1 1 1
Margaret O., b. m. (Willis).....2 2 2
Oro, blk. g. (McCarthy).....3 3 3
Jack Leyburn, ch. g. (Grady).....4 4 4
Time—2:06¾, 2:06, 2:07.

Free-for-all class, pacing; three heats; purse $1,200:
Aileen Wilson, blk. m. by Arrowood (Cox).....3 1 1
Copa De Oro, b. s. (Murphy).....1 2 2
The Eel, gr. s. (McEwen).....2 3 3
Citation, b. m. (McMahon).....4 4 5
Hedgewood Boy, s. s. (Wilson).....5 5 4
Time—2:02, 2:03½, 2:04¾.

CLEVELAND CLUB WINS.

Gentlemen's Driving Association Secures Permanent Possession of the Gold Cup At Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Sept. 22.—The Gentlemen's Driving Club, of Cleveland, carried off honors in the races of the Intercity meet of the Matinee Club, of Pittsburg and Allegheny, on the Brunot's Island mile track to-day. The Cleveland club, which had won the "Gold Cup," the $2,500 trophy offered for 2:15 trotters, at two previous meets, secured the prize permanently, when Tolling Chimes, driven by Harry K. Devereaux, won the event in straight heats. Tolling Chimes trotted steady in both heats of the race, while local horses broke badly.

Annette, a black mare, driven by Max G. Leslie, of Pittsburg, won the City of Pittsburg cup races in straight heats, Mr. Devereaux, of Cleveland, pressing the winner hard in the second round.

Six races were decided to-day, a cup being awarded the winner in each event, and a ribbon being given the drivers securing positions.

The Inter-City meet continues to-morrow. Many of the fastest trotters and pacers of the world are here to take part in the contests. Baron Alcyone, winner of the American Derby and of the $35,000 Handicap Stake at Readville, Mass., who was scheduled to race, was withdrawn. He will trot to-morrow.

All driving clubs that are members of the League of Amateur Driving Clubs, of America, are allowed to participate in the local events. To-day's race summaries follow:

2:23 trotting; City of Pittsburg Cup:
Annette, blk. m., by Director—Marion King (Leslie, Pittsburg).....1 1
Dawson, b. g., by Red Chief—Austin (Callery, Pittsburg).....2 3
Annette, ch. f., by J. A. McKerron—Imogene (Devereaux, Cleveland)...4 2
Baron Harry, b. g. (White, Syracuse).....3 4
The Register, b. g. (Pickering, Pittsburg).....5 5
Rainbow, ch. g. (J. B. Chapman, Pittsburg).....6 dr
Boreana, b. m., (Bennett, Pittsburg).dr
Time 2:21, 2:18¼.

2:17 trotting; Brokers' Cup:
Rickey Rawson, ch. m., by Onward Silver—Strathiona (Callery).....1 1
Colin, b. g., by Courier—Critten (Glosenkamp).....5 2
Noma Wilkes, br. m., by Baron Wilkes—Ramona (Hinds).....2 5
Rondell F., ch. g. (Tuttle-Ryan)....4 3
Albert W., b. g. (Tippling).....3 4
Stena Actell, blk. m. (Boggs).....dis
Robert Byers, br. g. (McCune).....dr
Sable Maid, blk. m. (Pickering).....dr
Hazel B., br. m. (White).....dr
Time 2:16½, 2:16.

2:12 pacing; Pittsburg Dispatch Cup:
Helen Tell, b. m., by Redtell—Joe Wagner (McCune).....1 1
Fred Orphan, br. g. (Dutton and Bennett).....2 2
Pointon, b. g., by Star Pointer—M. A. Bradley (Watterson).....dis
Time 2:14¾, 2:14.

2:15 trotting; "Gold Cup" and "J. D. Callery Cup:"
Tolling Chimes, b. g., by Chimes—Prince Regent (Devereaux).....1 1
Sable Maid, blk. m., by Rudy—Margaret Mills (Pickering and McCune).....2 2
Paul Steele, ch. g., by Ashland Wilkes—Miss Fleming (Alvord)....3 3
Redlac, Jr., blk. h. (McCune and Pickering).....4 4
Riddle, br. g. (Leslie).....dr
Annette, blk. m. (Leslie).....dr
Ismalian, ch. g. (Hinds).....dr
Wickliffe Girl, br. m. (Burke, Jr.).dr
Rickey Rawson, ch. m. (J. D. Callery).....dr
Time 2:14¾, 2:12.

2:13 trotting; "J. G. Bennett" Cup:
Willow Belle, ch. m., by Alcanndia—Belle Shelton (White).....1 1
Nanco, gr. g., by Alcryon—Modest Kitty (Caunter and Devereaux)...2 3
Martha C., br. m., by Pat Clare—Nerve (McCune).....3 2
Composer, b. g. (Crawford).....4 5
Riddle, br. g. (Leslie).....5 4
Paul Steel, ch. g. (Alvord).....dr
Baron Alcyone, b. g. (E. I. White)...dr
Time 2:14; 2:15.

2:09 trotting; "Hotel Schenley" Cup:
Dewitt, b. g., by Cecilian—Elrod (Burke, Jr.).....1 1
Charlie Belden, br. g., by Lynnwood W.—Junlata Skinner (Pickering)...2 2
Lena Lee, by Silver Bell—Maud Phelps (Behrman and Callery).....3 3
Robin C. (Boggs).....dr
Time 2:11¾, 2:11.

ARGUMENT IN LATONIA RACETRACK CASE DELAYED.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The Court of Appeals to-day took up so much time in reading the orders entered on Monday that the argument in the case of the State Racing Commission against the Latonia Agricultural Association, involving the right of the commission to prescribe the kind of betting that shall be permitted on any race track in Kentucky, had to be postponed till to-morrow. Colonel Jack Chinn and Colonel E. F. Clay, of the Commission, were present to hear the argument.

Eastern League Results.

At Jersey City—Jersey City-Bufffalo game postponed on account of rain.

At Baltimore—First game: Rochester 3, Baltimore 0. Second game: Rocester 11, Baltimore 5.

At Newark, N. J.—First Newark-Montreal game called off on account of wet grounds. Second game: Newark 1, Montreal 0. Called after six innings on account of rain.

At Providence—Toronto 4, Providence 1.

Schreck and Ross Draw.

Columbus, O., Sept. 22.—Mike Shreck, of Cincinnati, and Tony Ross, of New Castle, Pa., to-night fought six rounds to a draw.

FINE HORSES SURE TO TAKE PART IN THE FALL RACES

Turfmen and Their Charges Reach Churchill Downs Ready For the Sport Which Begins Saturday.

SECRETARY DAVIS ANNOUNCES STAKES FOR JUAREZ MEETING.

WHEN the gates at Churchill Downs open next Saturday for the fall meeting of thirteen days, there will be a splendid bunch of good thoroughbreds quartered in the stables of the beautiful course, fit and ready to contest for the different events to be decided in that time. In fact, there will be a number of stars among them, all of which will be seen in actual contest at sometime during the meeting.

In addition to those already stabled at the Downs, several strings of prominence arrived yesterday. S. M. Henderson and Jack Baker coming directly from Gravesend, where they have been racing, arrived with Frank G. Hogan, J. H. Reed, Henderson, Placide, Sorrowful, Crystal Maid, Joe Morris, Jeff Bernstein, Aspirin, Alice Baird and several others. H. McCarren and W. P. Reardon came down from Latonia with a bunch, including Ethelberg, Roseburg, Enlist, Judge Walton, Katie Powers and eight others. T. M. Irvin, from Lexington, and J. U. Strode, from Toronto, got in with ten high-class performers, all of them ready to race.

Jake Holtman, the man who will preside at the barrier, is on hand, prepared to do his share toward making the meeting a success. Jockeys McGee and Hannan are here and will be seen in the saddle.

* * *

Lyman H. Davis, secretary of the Jockey Club of Juarez, Mexico, is sending out entry blanks to horsemen throughout the country for the winter meet to be held at Juarez, Mex., from December 1, 1909, to March 1, 1910.

The Jockey Club is racing under concessions from the Government of Mexico and an average of $2,000 is offered in stakes and purses. The officials and officers that will preside at the meeting are all well known Eastern and Western representatives of big racing plants. The entries to the twelve stakes close on October 1, 1909, and other stakes will be opened as warranted.

On the opening day a purse of $2,000 is hung up for 2-year-olds and upward. This is the Chilhuahua Handicap, at a distance of one mile and a furlong. There are four stake races of purses of $1,200 for 2-year-olds and upward. There are The Hidalgo, The Azteca Handicap, The Montezuma Stakes and The Chapultepec. The Juarez Derby and The Navidad Handicap for 3-year-olds and upward are valued at $1,500. The Ano Nuevo Handicap at one mile for 3-year-olds and upward is valued at $1,500. The Mexican Handicap for 2-year-olds at four furlongs and the Primavera Handicap and The El Paso Handicap for 2-year-olds and upward are worth $1,200. The $1,000 Dos Republicas is the 3-year-old stake. This is for 2-year foals of 1907 at a distance of six furlongs.

* * *

Among the horsemen that have arrived here from the Canadian circuit is the well-known clocker, James J. Burke, who came yesterday with his bunch of assistants.

MANUAL FOOTBALL CANDIDATES GET DOWN TO SERIOUS PRACTICE

THE football season is on in earnest at the Manual School and each afternoon Coach Gardner has a big squad at work from 3 o'clock until darkness puts an end to work.

Great enthusiasm is being shown this fall and their is a grim determination on the part of every candidate that Manual shall repeat its great record of last season, when they defeated all opponents and ended by winning the championship Thanksgiving day when they defeated High School by the decisive score of 16 to 0.

The first game this year will be played Saturday, when Manual lines up against Ogden College, of Bowling Green. As a usual thing the games scheduled for the early dates are easy games, intended merely for practice, but this year Manual opens up the season with a hard proposition. The Ogden team is being instructed in the fine points of the game by S. H. Bow, an old Yale man who uses the style of play that has made that university famous on the gridiron. He will bring a fast, heavy and experienced bunch of players to town and confidently expects a victory over Manual's lighter team. Several old University School men are on the team, and all his players have had experience in former seasons.

Coach Gardner will put his strongest line-up against Ogden, but will give all his candidates a chance to show their metal before the game ends, for he realizes that he has a difficult task to replace the Richardson brothers, McCann, Tafel and other famous players lost last year by graduation. He is ably assisted by Capt. Berle, the headiest player ever developed at Manual, and with such a leader the team hopes for success.

Of the new men Crutcher at guard, Sullivan at tackle and Kirn and Miller behind the line, are making the best showing at present, and their work will be watched with interest. Louie Johnson, the baseball pitcher, is showing great form back of the line and will develop into a great punter before the season closes. He is only a little behind Craft's great work in this line now. The game Saturday will be called at 3 p. m., on the Manual grounds, corner of Brook and Woodbine.

A team of old Manual baseball players goes to Beard Saturday to play the team at that place. The following men will make the trip: Sibley, Brothers, O'Bannon, McAleer, Lewis, Bohn, Culp, Clegg and Richardson.

FORM PLAYERS HAVE GOOD DAY

Six Heavily-Played Favorites Reward Their Backers At Toronto.

SEISMIC WINS FEATURE RACE.

Woodlane, Well Played and Splendidly Ridden By Jockey Burns, Defeats Cooney K. and Others.

MARTIN DOYLE ALSO A WINNER

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Threatening weather had its effect on the crowd at the Woodbine track and only a small number of people were present to witness an excellent day's sport offered by the Ontario Jockey Club. Form players had their inning to-day as six of the heavily-backed choices came home in front to the dismay of the thirty-five layers who cut in for the day.

Seven races were offered, of which the feature was the Challenge Cup, offered by the Earl of Durham, which was for 3-year-olds and upward foaled in Canada. In addition to the cup the race carried with it a value of $1,500 to the winner and the distance was at one mile and three-quarters.

The Seagram entry, composed of Seismic and Mendip, was the overwhelming choice of the public, and it was held at a short price all through the speculation. Cannie Maid was the only other starter to have any support and the daughter of Cannie Boy was heavily played for the short end of the purse.

Cannie Maid took the lead and forced the pace for the first mile, when Musgrave moved up with the favorite and assumed the lead, and from there to the wire it was only a gallop for the winner. Cannie Maid held on long enough to take the place from the favorite's stable companion, which finished third.

Woodlane, backed from 3s to 2s at post time, under the masterful handling of Guy Burns, took the third race at three-quarters, while the best the favorite, Cooney K., could do was to finish third. Pulka, although the receding favorite, had no trouble in annexing the second race for 2-year-olds. Barove was heavily played, but second was the best that he could do. Merman, one of the choices, was the victim of a bad ride and finished in the ruck.

Fort Johnson, running in improved form, had no trouble in defeating the favorite Pinkola in the third race at a mile. Fort Johnson got off in front and was never headed.

Finniecastle took the steeplechase from the favorite Harrington after running behind the field until the last turn. Harrington made the running, but tired going over the last jump and Finniecastle had no trouble in outgaming him in the closing strides.

Martin Doyle, favored by the weight, had no trouble in disposing of the Bedwell entry, composed of Jeanette M. and Zipango, in the sixth race. Martin Doyle was always the choice, but the Bedwell entry found plenty of support. After winning the race Bedwell ran the Turney horse up to $3,000, which was $1,300 over his entered price. He was protected by his owner by an additional advance of $5 and went back to the Turney barn.

Johnny Blake made a show of his field in the last race. He saved ground in the turns and assumed the lead after going a quarter and won well in hand. Hlacko made a bid at the turn for home, but the favorite shook him off with ease. Stromeland ran a sparkling race and hung on well under punishment and finished in third position.

Matt Peakes, the trainer for Mrs. Livingston, will take the horses trained by him to Belmont Park after the close of the meeting here.

Jockey E. Helder, the well-known steeplechase rider, who had been reported suffering from blindness, is here in good shape and ready to accept mounts.

Shimonese will be bred to David Garrick by the Messrs. Hendrie after the close of the present meeting. Summaries:

First Race—Six furlongs:
Woodlane, 114 (Burns), 3 to 1 1
C. W. Burt, 114 (Howard), 6 to 1 2
Cooney K., 109 (Wilson), 8 to 5 3
Time, 1:13 3-5. Occidental, Minot, Gloriole, Jubilee Juggins and Carthage also ran.

Second Race—Six furlongs:
Pulka, 103 (Goldstein), 4 to 1 1
Banives, 107 (Burns), 4 to 1 2
Fearnaught II., 108 (Mentry), 5 to 1 3
Time, 1:14. Miss Benton, Elwyn, Compton, Lord Elam, Adalia, Grey Girl, Merman, Narnoc, J. V. Jr. and Hedge Rose also ran.

Third Race—One mile:
Fort Johnson, 104 (Musgrave), 5 to 2.... 1
Lawrence P. Daley, 102 (Kennedy), 6 to 1 2
Pinkola, 108 (Rice), 13 to 5 3
Time, 1:41. Anna L. Daley, Reginald, Capt. John, Michael Angelo, John Carroll, Old Honesty and Moor Shot also ran.

Fourth Race—The Durham Cup; $1,500 added; mile and three-quarters:
Seismic, 128 (Musgrave), 2 to 10 1
Cannie Maid, 104 (Goldstein), 16 to 5 2
Mendip, 109 (J. Reid), 3 to 10 3
Time, 3:06 3-5. The Globe also ran. Seismic and Mendip coupled; Seagram entry.

Fifth Race—Steeplechase; about two miles:
Fincastle, 142 (Sobel), 9 to 5 1
Harrington, 152 (Slater), 8 to 5 2
Class Leader, 162 (Yourell), 7 to 2 3
Time, 4:04 3-5. Butter Ladle also ran.

Sixth Race—Mile and a furlong:
Martin Doyle, 103 (Davenport), 9 to 5.... 1
*Jeannette M., 92 (Wilson), 8 to 5 2
*Zipango, 102 (Taplin), 8 to 5 3
Time, 1:54 3-5. Woolwinder, Fair Annie and Elmwood also ran.
*Coupled, Bedwell entry.

Seventh Race—Six furlongs:
Johnnie Blake, 114 (Lee), 8 to 5 1
Hlacko, 112 (Jackson), 8 to 1 2
Stromeland, 111 (Walsh), 7 to 1 3
Time, 1:13 4-5. Sight, Grand Dame, Selwick, Peepin and Edgely also ran.

TORONTO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—One mile; selling:
Valydon ..... 88 Chilia 100
Osorino ..... 89 Joe Gaitens 104
Apologize ..... 92 Bocomoke 106
Cheponfue ..... 94 Joe Rose 106
Occidental ..... 99 Right Easy 107
Desperado 100

SECOND RACE—Three-fourths of a mile:
Lou Courval ..... 105 Lady Bass 105
*Semele ..... 105 Covert Shot 108
*Fairing ..... 108 Sir Dilke, Jr..... 111
*Seagram entry.

THIRD RACE—Mile and seventy yards; selling:
Kenmare Queen. 96 Conville 112
Olive Ely ..... 101 Harry Richeson.. 112
Delestrome ..... 102 Elfall 112
Silverine ..... 106 Uncle Toby 115
Nasturtia ..... 106 Baron Esher 112
The Earl ..... 106 Dorothy Webb 106
Howard Pearson. 106 Kyronda 96
Gen. Marchmont 106 Widow's Mite ... 112
Whisk Broom .. 107 Inez Sister 96
Millstone ..... 107 Occidental 111
Peligrene 110

FOURTH RACE—Three-fourths of a mile:
Eulala May .... 105 Sorel 105
Erlgone ..... 105 Sotemia 105
Wildfire ..... 105 Lucetta 110
Belle Kingston.. 105 Amanda Lee 113

FIFTH RACE—Three-fourths of a mile; handicap:
Johnnie Blake .. 99 **Guy Fisher 105
Colonel Bob .... 99 **Lady Irma 115
Royal Onyx .... 102 Casque 100
Jack Parker .... 102 Booger Red 106
*Bob Co. ..... 93 Smiley Corbett .. 108
*Paul Davis ..... 95 Theo. Cook 109
*Woodlane ..... 102 ***Pajaroita 108
Simcoe ..... 109 ***Prince Ahmed. 123
*Schorr entry.
**Chinn entry.
***Bedwell entry.

SIXTH RACE—Steeplechase; about two miles; handicap:
Canvas ..... 136 Bergoo 150
Class Leader .... 140 Sir Wooster 150
Harrington ..... 143 *Pretty Michael . 140
Byzantine ..... 144 *Thistledale 165
*Colt entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One mile:
Paul Davis ..... 84 Old Honesty 113
Theo Cook ..... 110 Prince Ahmed 119
Jack Parker .... 110 Hanbridge 119
*Great Heavens.. 110 Bouquet 121
*Guy Fisher 113
*Chinn entry.

SPILLS SPOIL JUMPING RACE

Lynnewood, the Favorite, and Rising Star, a Long Shot, Go Down.

FINALLY FINISH IN MONEY.

High Private Beats Black Mate, Juggler and Others and Is Secured By C. C. Smithson.

PRINCE GAL AGAIN A WINNER.

GRAVESEND, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Essex, at 7 to 5, won the King's Highway Steeplechase Handicap to-day. The race was marred by the falling of the favorite, Lynnewood, and of Rising Star, a longshot. These two raced head and head for two miles when they both took the Liverpool jump together and both went down. Essex, who was ten lengths behind them, took the lead and won eased up. Both horses were remounted and Rising Star finished second with Lynnewood third. Kelleher had his callarbone broken, while Kermath escaped with a shaking up.

High Private, winner of the third race, was bid up to $4,000 and secured by C. C. Smithson. Summaries:

First Race—Two-year-olds; selling; five and one-half furlongs; $400 added:
Zacatecas, 105 (Dugan), 3 to 5, 1 to 4, out..1
Curly Lock, 104 (Creevy), 6 to 1, 8 to 5, 1 to 2 2
Hallack, 99 (Garner), 15 to 1, 4 to 1, even 3
Time, 1:07 1-5. Madeline L., General MacGregor and Love Watches also ran.

Second Race—The King's Highway Steeplechase; about two and one-half miles; $800 added:
Essex, 139 (Allen), 7 to 5, out..... 1
Rising Star, 139 (Kelleher), 10 to 1, even..2
Lynnewood, 137 (Kermath), 15 to 2..... 3
Time, 5:00. Three starters.

Third Race—Selling; mile and a sixteenth; $500 added:
High Private, 104 (Glass), 1 to 5, out..... 1
Black Mate, 103 (Garner), 6 to 1, 7 to 10, 1 to 5 2
Juggler, 114 (Dugan), 8 to 1, 6 to 5, 1 to 3 3
Time, 1:46. King Sol, Wilton Lackaye and Black Sheep also ran.

Fourth Race—$500 added; about six furlongs:
Prince Gal, 111 (Grand), 3 to 1, even, 2 to 5 1
Demund, 122 (Butwell), 4 to 1, 6 to 5, 1 to 3 2
Huck, 105 (Martin), 20 to 1, 7 to 1, 2 to 1..3
Time, 1:09 4-5. Dreamer, Angelus and Chief Hayes also ran.

Fifth Race—Three-year-olds and up; nonwinners at this meeting; selling; one mile and an eighth; $500 added:
Queen Marguerite, 98 (Creevy), 9 to 10, 2 to 5, 1 to 5..... 1
St. Joseph, 99 (Bergen), 5 to 1, 7 to 5, 1 to 2 2
Summer Night, 87 (Garner), 7 to 2, even, 2 to 5 3
Time, 1:54 3-5. Monocle, Campaigner, Killiecrankie and Rockstone also ran.

Sixth Race—Handicap; for 3-year-olds; about six furlongs; $500 added:
Rocky O'Brien, 115 (Butwell), 7 to 1, 2 to 1, 9 to 10..... 1
Billiard Ball, 107 (Grand), 6 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10 2
Harvey F., 92 (McCahey), 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 7 to 5 3
Time, 1:11. Prince Imperial, Medallion, Sager, Western Lady and Firebox also ran.

GRAVESEND ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—About six furlongs:
Alanarka ..... 109 Raucell 103
St. Jeannie ..... 108 Ida D. 99
Snake Mary ..... 105 May Amelia 98
Comedienne ..... 105 Refined 98
Adriuche ..... 104 Jean d'Arc 98

SECOND RACE—Mile and a sixteenth:
Emperor ..... Harlem Maid 107
William ..... 110 The Peer 107
Quantico ..... 110 Practical 107

THIRD RACE—About six furlongs:
Pretend ..... 107 Ben Loyal 97
Starport ..... 106 Little King 94
Intrinsic ..... 97 Huda's Sister 94

FOURTH RACE—Mile and three-sixteenths:
Firestone ..... 126 Juggler 100
Moquette ..... 126 Woodcraft 95
King's Daughter. 111 Arasee 95
Etherial ..... 108 Black Ford 90

FIFTH RACE—Mile and an eighth:
Firestone ..... 116 Right Guard 100
Moquette ..... 115 The Peer 99
King Sol ..... 104 Choirmaster of Arasee ..... 103 Chesterbrook 90

SIXTH RACE—About six furlongs:
Momus ..... 112 Motion 109
Boola Boola ..... 112 Dixie Dixon 109
Naughty Boy ..... 112 Majestic 109
Boca Grande ..... 112 Spindle 109

The International Cricket Match.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22.—The Philadelphia Colts had scored 54 runs for a loss of three wickets in their second innings when Stumps were drawn to-day in the cricket match with the Gentlemen of Ireland. The visitors were only able to score 217 runs in their first innings, fourteen less than the local youngsters had made in their half of the inning.

Jordan To Manage Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the Atlanta Baseball Association to-day Otto Jordan, second baseman, was elected manager of the team for 1910, to succeed "Billy" Smith, who has been in control for the past three years, in which time he has captured two pennants for the Crackers.

Indians Defeat Bardstown.

Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Green's Nebraska Indians defeated Bardstown to-day in a well-play contest. The score was 1 to 0. Both Pick and Long pitched grand ball.

M'ALEER TO MANAGE WASHINGTON TEAM.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—James McAleer, manager of the St. Louis American League baseball team, made the announcement to-day that he had agreed upon terms to manage the Washington club next season. In addition to a salary, it is said he will be given a block of stock as an inducement to take a winning team to the Capital City.

Negotiations between the Washington team and McAleer have been going on for some time. To-day the St. Louis manager was called on the long-distance telephone from Washington, and, after a brief talk, terms were agreed upon. McAleer, in commenting upon the transaction, said:

"I have come to terms with the Washington club and next year will manage the Capital team. When I take charge of the Washington club I am to have entire control of the players. This morning I wired my resignation to St. Louis, and I am glad to get away from there, as they don't understand me. My St. Louis players all say they are sorry I am going to leave them, and that makes me feel happy."

INDICT NEGROES

Two Charged With Selling Examination Papers.

ONE WAS A PORTER IN PROF. J. G. CRABBE'S OFFICE.

DETECTIVES GET CONFESSION FROM EDWARD KIRTLEY.

WILLIAMS CLAIMS INNOCENCE.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Two indictments charging the sale of school examination questions were returned this afternoon by the Franklin county grand jury against Peter W. Williams, a negro, who was confidential porter in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. J. G. Crabbe. The negro protests his innocence, but if he is guilty the wholesale dealing in examination questions is explained, as the negro had access to the examination questions, having keys to the office and being allowed considerable liberty. Prof. Crabbe and his assistants are reluctant to believe Williams guilty, as he was polite, efficient and bright, with a good education. He was used frequently, in times when there was more work than the office force could do to assist in clerical work although he was paid and classed as a porter.

Williams is accused by the statement of Edward Kirtley, also a negro, who says that he bought examination questions from Williams. He was indicted on four counts at the same time the indictments against Williams were returned.

* * *

Detectives Land Kirtley.

When it was found that examination questions were being sold all over the State and that a syndicate was doing a good business in the examination questions, detectives were put to work by Prof. Crabbe. The detectives found that Edward Kirtley was mixed up in the case and that he had been selling questions, according to statements made by persons who had the list of questions issued at examinations for school certificates. The detectives then went after Kirtley, whose home had been in Frankfort. They gathered evidence enough to warrant an arrest and located the negro in Chicago, where he was arrested and brought back to Kentucky on requisition papers.

* * *

Kirtley Implicates Williams.

When Kirtley was put in jail he broke down and confessed. He said he had sold the examination papers, but that he had obtained them from P. W. Williams. When the grand jury here took up the investigation of the stealing and selling of examination papers it went thoroughly into all phases of the case. The result was an indictment against Kirtley and also one against Williams, it being thought that there was evidence enough to warrant an indictment against Williams.

Williams is a graduate of the Colored Normal School here, and is a negro of intelligence and education. He has been in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction since Prof. Crabbe assumed his office. On account of his intelligence Williams was allowed to do work above that of a porter and he was given considerable latitude and liberty. He had keys to the office, so that he could go in before the office force arrived and clean up or make fires. In that way Williams had access to the examination questions and it is admitted that he could have stolen them if he had wanted to do so. He claims that he can prove his innocence.

IN SESSION AT PARIS.

Kentucky Conference of M. E. Church, South, Convenes.

Paris, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The eighty-ninth annual session of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened here this morning at 9 o'clock, Bishop E. E. Hoss, of Montana, Tenn., presiding. The conference embraces nearly all of Eastern Kentucky and as far west as Pewee Valley. Three hundred ministers and Kentucky delegates are in attendance. The conference comprises six districts as follows:

Covington, J. L. Clark, presiding elder; Danville, D. W. Robertson; Frankfort, J. O. A. Vaught; Lexington, E. L. Southgate; Maysville, J. E. Arnold, and Shelbyville, John R. Dearing.

The Rev. J. L. Clarke was re-elected secretary of the conference and Dr. J. L. Weber, of Mt. Sterling, press representative.

Bishop Hoss delivered the invocation asking for the bestowal of the richest blessings upon the President of the United States and the Governor of Kentucky and all in authority. His sermon was scholarly, eloquent and profound. Dr. Gross Alexander, editor of the Methodist Review, of Nashville, Tenn., occupied the chair during the conference of the bishop and presiding elders and led in a study of the Bible. The Epworth League meeting was addressed by Bishop Hoss, Dr. H. H. Duboise, of Nashville, and Dr. A. W. Leonard, of Cincinnati.

FEDERAL VETERANS MEET.

Hold Twenty-first Annual Reunion At Maysville.

Maysville, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The veterans of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry and Tenth Kentucky Cavalry met here to-day in their twenty-first annual reunion. After transacting routine business the following officers were elected:

President, F. M. Hawer, Manchester, O.; vice presidents, John L. Gault, Murphysville, Ky.; Jacob G. Creighton, Harrison, O.; chaplain, T. J. Wood, Fleming county; historian, W. W. Lynch, Maysville; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Degman, Springdale, Ky. Over 200 members reported present. Post department commander G. A. R. of Ohio, L. W. Williams, Ripley, O., and Gen. R. B. Havitson, Newport, G. A. R. department commander of Kentucky, were among those present.

VERDICT AGAINST RAILROAD.

J. H. Reed Gets Damages For $6,000 At Greenville.

Greenville, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—One of the largest verdicts that has been returned against a railroad company in this county was given by a jury today in a case of J. H. Reed against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The case has been on trial since Friday of last week and has attracted a great deal of attention.

Dr. Fred L. Koontz, of Louisville, and Dr. W. E. Irvin, of Owensboro, were expert witnesses for the defendant in the case. The jury returned a verdict for $6,000 for the plaintiff this afternoon.

WILLFUL MURDER

Charge Against Lindsay Berry By Henry County Grand Jury.

New Castle, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The grand jury of Henry county today returned an indictment against Lindsay L. Berry, charging him with willful murder. Berry shot M. B. Perry, at Port Royal, last Saturday.

Berry, who was sent to the Shelbyville jail by Judge B. F. Hill on the day of the killing, for safe-keeping, will be ordered back from Shelbyville to-morrow morning by Circuit Judge Charles C. Marshall to answer to this indictment.

Dies After Long Illness.

Nicholasville, Ky., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Mary C. Boggs, aged sixty-one, died this morning after a protracted illness. She was the wife of J. H. Boggs and is survived by her husband and seven children, Mrs. Guy McIrwin, of Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Boggs, Jr., of Cincinnati; William Boggs and Mrs. Nannie Colson, of Jessamine county, and T. E. C. and Roll Boggs, of Nicholasville.

Boy Killed In Explosion.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 22.—In a sawmill explosion this morning at North Christian, Houston Roberts, aged fifteen years, was instantly killed and Charles and Edgar Roberts were seriously injured. The mill which was wrecked belonged to Basil Roberts, father of one of the victims.

Preacher Gets Marrying Habit.

Falmouth, Ky., Sept. 22.—Mr. Jarvin Colvin and Miss Jessie Bonie, were married here yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Mary Coleman. Immediately after this ceremony, Rev. R. H. Tolle, who officiated went to the Baptist church and was married to Miss Sallie Thompson Peck.

Franklin County Couple Marry.

Versailles, Ky., Sept. 22.—Ora S. Parker, a well-known farmer, and Miss Ora Cohorn, both from Franklin county, were married here at the Oneal House, by the Rev. G. H. Rout, pastor of the Presbyterian church.

Victim of Tuberculosis.

Georgetown, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Joseph Hickerson died here to-day a victim of tuberculosis. He will be buried by Golden Rule Lodge, No. 115, I. O. O. F., assisted by the Rev. J. Hoggins.

Aged Citizen Passes Away.

Leitchfield, Ky., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Stephen B. Wortham, of this county, died at his home on Bear Creek yesterday, of old age. He was about 86 years of age.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKINGS.

TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Democratic rally at the Broadway Hotel, on the corner of Ninth street and Broadway. Speaking by Judge Shackelford Miller, Press Ray, candidate for County Clerk; Judge John C. Strother and E. P. Slattery.

Up-to-Date Democratic Club rally, at Shaffer's Hall, on Twenty-seventh street, between Montgomery street and Portland avenue. Speaking by Charles W. Milliken, J. Samuel Robertson and Gus L. Heicken.

North-end Eighth Ward Democratic Club rally at the Willard Hotel, on Jefferson street, east of Center street. Speaking by W. O. Head, Judge James P. Gregory, A. Scott Bullitt and Harry W. Robinson.

South Louisville Democratic Club, at Rally's Hall, on corner of Fourth and N streets. Speaking by Maj. Samuel W. Greene and A. J. Bizot.

FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 24, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

South-end Eighth and Ninth Ward Democratic Club rally, at the corner of Seventh and Hill streets. Speaking by W. O. Head, Maj. Samuel W. Greene, candidate for Councilman; Gus L. Heicken and Thomas Walsh.

Get In the Push Democratic Club rally, at the corner of Preston and Brandeis streets, in Straub's ball park. Speaking by W. O. Head, Al M. Emler, Rowan Hardin and W. L. Jacobs.

Progressive Democratic Club, at Twenty-sixth and Slevin streets. Speaking by Muir Weissinger, candidate for Judge of the County Quarterly and Juvenile Courts; Samuel J. Boldrick, candidate for Judge of the Police Court, and Clem W. Huggins.

Highland Park Democratic Club rally, in Woodman's Hall. Speaking by Judge Fontaine Fox and A. J. Owens.

Eleventh Precinct of the First Ward Democratic Club, on Jefferson street, at the Car Wheel Works. Speaking by W. O. Head, Joseph M. Huffaker, Jordan Owens, James W. Ramsay and Charles W. Milliken.

South-end Fourth and Fifth Ward Democratic Club, on the west side of Brook street, between Breckinridge and Caldwell streets. Speaking by Judge Norman Gordon and others.

Shelby Democratic Club, in Zoeller's Hall, at the corner of Shelby and Roselane. Speaking by William J. O'Connor and C. P. Johnson.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 25, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

West-end Colonial Democratic Club, on Seventeenth street, near Gallagher

SEARCH MADE

Stolen Records From Peary's Ship Still Missing.

ROOSEVELT STARTS FOR HER RUN TO NEW YORK.

PEARY TO MAKE STATEMENT CONCERNING DR. COOK.

TO BE OUT IN A FEW DAYS.

North Sydney, N. S., Sept. 22.—The sailing of the Arctic steamer Roosevelt was delayed to-night owing to the fact that the records and other important manuscripts which were taken from the steamer yesterday by souvenir hunters, have not been recovered. Shortly after 6 o'clock the Roosevelt pulled out from her pier, after taking on a full supply of coal for the run to New York. A few hundred yards from the pier Capt. Bartlett dropped anchor and it is likely that the vessel will remain in the stream until early to-morrow morning.

* * *

Search For Stolen Articles.

A steam launch from the Government boat Tyrian went alongside the Roosevelt and Naval Commander Dickson went aboard. Commander Dickson had just come from Sydney, where he had held a conference with the United States Consul, John Kehl, with reference to the failure of an American ship to display the Canadian flag when welcoming the arrival of Peary. He had a message from Prof. McMillan to Capt. Bartlett asking the latter to defer sailing, as he expected soon to obtain possession of his stolen documents.

Capt. Dickson remained on board the Roosevelt, dining with Capt. Bartlett, and then left for Sydney to assist in the search for the stolen articles.

* * *

Insult To Capt. Henson.

It was the United States auxiliary cruiser Grampus, commanded by Capt. Henson, which did not hoist the Canadian flag, the failure to do so resulting in an attack on him by a citizen of Sydney. Capt. Henson, accompanied by Commander Dickson, placed the matter before the United States Consul to-day, the Canadian commander being greatly incensed over the unfortunate incident. He explained to the Consul that Capt. Henson could not display the Canadian flag, for the very simple reason that he had none on board, and as the Grampus only accidentally met Peary on the way here, the American commander could not possibly secure the Canadian ensign, even if he wished to hoist it.

"To my mind," said Capt. Dickson, "the insult to Capt. Henson should not be taken seriously, considering the source from which it emanated. However," added the officer, "I would hardly stand for such a thing were I in Capt. Henson's place."

Consul Kehl said he would use his best endeavors to close the incident as quietly as possible.

Financial and Commercial

MONETARY.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 22.—Money on call ranged in New York at 2½@3 per cent., with a ruling rate of 2½. Time loans not especially strong at 3½ per cent. for ninety days and 4¼ per cent. for six months. The local market was again quiet with the borrowing demand limited.

Interest rates were from 5 to 6 per cent. as usual.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$1,836,556
Balance	193,440

The local market was about at a standstill yesterday except in a few issues. Pacific Coast Power was the only real feature, this stock being bid up to 106 with scarcely no offerings and the demand good. The holders of this stock seem disinclined to sell and expect even higher prices. There was some inquiry for East St. Louis common, but otherwise the list was dead.

At the Stock Exchange:

City 5s (1911) were $2,000 offered at 102¼.

Louisville Railway 5s were 107¾ bid for $3,000 and $2,000 offered at 108¼.

Memphis Street Railway 5s were $1,000 offered at 99¾.

St. Joe 5s were 101½ bid and 102 asked, $1,000 each way.

Louisville Home Telephone 5s were $1,000 offered at 70.

Citizens' National Bank was 225 bid for eleven shares.

German Insurance Bank was sixty-six shares offered at 350 and 339 bid for ten.

Louisville Heating preferred was 89¾ bid for ten shares and ten offered at 91.

American Cities common was 100 shares offered at 54½.

East St. Louis and Suburban common was ten shares offered at 42.

Louisville Traction common was thirty shares offered at 96¾ and 95¾ bid for ten.

Pacific Coast Power was 102¾ bid for ten shares, 103 bid for any part of sixty and ten offered at 105, ten sold at 105, 105 bid for 100 and ten offered at 108.

Portland common was ten shares offered at 83¼, 84½ bid for ten, 100 offered at 85 and ten offered at 84⅞.

Portland preferred was 87 bid for ten shares.

Toledo was 9½ bid for ten shares, fifteen offered at 9¾, ten sold at 9½ and 9¼ bid for ten.

Tri-City common was 22¾ bid for fifty shares and ten offered at 23½.

West Penn preferred was twenty shares offered at 79½.

St. Louis United Railways common closed in St. Louis at 22 to 22¼, the preferred at 71 to 71¼ and the 4s at 83 to 83¼.

Kansas City Railway and Light common was quoted in Chicago at 44 to 46.

United Railways Investment preferred sold in New York at 74½ and 74¾.

Giroux was 9½ to 9¾ and Subway 8⅝ to 8¾.

At the afternoon session there were no special features. Ten shares of East St. Louis common were wanted at 41½ and sold. There was an offering of fifty shares at 42.

Ten shares of Portland preferred sold at 87¾ and the same was bid for ten more. Ten were offered at 88.

Pacific Coast Power common was wanted at an advance of a full point, 106 being bid for ten shares.

Ten shares of Louisville Traction common were offered at 96½.

Stock Exchange Sales.

The following sales were made at the Stock Exchange to-day:

MORNING SESSION.

10 shares Toledo Rys. and Lt.	9¼
10 shares Pacific Coast Power	105

AFTERNOON SESSION.

10 shares East St. Louis common	41½
10 shares Portland preferred	87¾

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities at the Stock Exchange:

Bank Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
American National Bank	139	140½
Citizens' National Bank	225	226
First National Bank	165	...
German Bank	350	380
German Insurance Bank	339	350
German Security Bank	173	174
Louisville National Banking Co.	142¾	145
National Bank of Commerce	183	185
National Bank of Kentucky	193¼	...
Second National Bank (Albany)	152	...
Southern National Bank	141	...
Stockyards Bank	130	...
Third National Bank	125	128
Union National Bank	225½	230½

Trust Company Stocks.

Columbia Trust Co.	138¾	139½
Fidelity Trust Co.	348	360
Louisville Trust Co.	159½	162
United States Trust Co.	105	110

Street Railway Bonds.

Birmingham Ry., L. and P. 4s	90½	91¾
Chattanooga Rys. Co. 5s	97	98
Dallas Electric 5s	92	98
E. St. Louis and Suburban 5s	99¼	99¾
Houston Electric 5s	...	95
Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s	95¼	100
Louisville Ry. 20 mor. 4½s	99¾	100
Louisville Railway 5s	...	107¾
Memphis Street Railways 5s	99½	99¾
Nashville Railway and Light 5s	102¼	103
Nashville Ry. and Light Rfg. 5s	93½	94
New Albany Street Railway 5s	97½	98
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s	85¾	86
Pascagoula St. Ry. 5s	...	90
Paducah Traction and Light 5s	...	90¾
Rochester Railway and Light 5s	99¾	99¾
Savannah Electric 5s	83	84½
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	97¾	97¾
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5s	101½	102
Seattle Electric 5s	106	107½
Wash., Alex. and Mt. Vernon 5s	95½	98
West Penn Railways 5s	99¼	99½

Railroad and Miscellaneous Bonds.

Fayette Home Telephone 5s	80	...
Ky. Hotel 5s	110	...
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	69¾	70
Peoria Light 5s	91	92½
Chattanooga Gas Co. first 5s	93	94½

City of Louisville Bonds.

City 4s, 1910	100	100½
City 5s, old L., 1911	...	102½
City 4s, Mun. Imp., 1923	102¾	...
City 4s, Mun. Imp., 1928	102¾	103¼
City 4s, Parks, 1930	103	...
City 4s, Sewer, 1947	103	104
City 4s, refunding, 1937	103	104
City 3½s, 1940	95	96
City 3½s, refunding, 1941	95	96
City 3½s, refunding, 1943	95	96
City 3s, Sewer and Parks, 1941	85¾	86

Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks.

B. F. Avery & Sons com.	96	100
Do 6 per cent. preferred	97¾	100
Bourbon Stockyards	...	97¾
Columbia Gas and Electric	25¼	26
Denver Gas and Electric	125	...
Fayette Home Telephone	41	...
Federal Chemical com.	...	50
Do preferred	...	100¼
Houghton Co Elec. Light com.	16	16½
Do preferred	...	22¾
Kentucky Wagon	...	130¼
Louisville Bridge	146	...
Louisville Gas stock	96	97¾
Louisville Home Telephone	57½	58¾
Do preferred	89¾	91
Louisville Home Telephone	20	...
Louisville Tittle Co.	104¾	105½
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com.	70	70½
Do preferred	125	130
Michigan Light com.	81½	...
Do preferred	98	99¾
New Albany Home Telephone com.	...	16
Do preferred	...	70
Pacific Coast Power	105	108
Rehm-Zeibel preferred	100	101
Seelbach Realty com.	100	...
Do preferred	100	...
Turner, Day & Woolworth com.	100	101
Do preferred	117	119

Street Railway Stocks.

American Cities Ry. and Lt. com	54	54½
Do preferred	97½	98
Col., Dela. and Marion Ry. Co.	...	34
Dallas Electric com.	16	20
Do first preferred	92	...
Do second preferred	47	50
E. S. Louis and Suburban com.	41½	42
Do preferred	78	...
Galveston-Houston Electric com.	37½	39
Do preferred	92½	95
Grand Rapids com.	22¾	...
Do preferred	88	89½
Lex. and Interurban Rys. Co.	6	7½
Louisville Traction com.	95¾	96½
Do preferred	112½	113
Nashville Ry. and Lt. com.	44	46½
Do preferred	84¾	...
New Albany Street Railway pref.	85	...
New Orleans Ry. and Light com.	19	20
Do preferred	49	50¾
Norfolk Railway and Light Co.	...	17
Northern Texas Electric com.	67	70
Do preferred	93	94
Paducah Traction and Light com.	...	20
Do preferred	25	35
Portland Ry. and Light com.	84½	84¾
Do preferred	87¾	88
Rochester Ry. and Light pref.	...	90
Savannah Electric com.	8	12
Do preferred	40	45
Seattle Electric com.	112	114
Do preferred	105½	107½
St. Joseph L., H. and P. com.	56	57
Do preferred	86	87½
Toledo Railways and Light	9¼	9¾
Tri-City Ry. and Light com.	22¾	23¾
Do preferred	99	100
United Railways Invest. com.	44	45½
Do preferred	73½	75
Wash., Alex. and Mt. Vernon Ry.	52	57½
West Penn Rys. com.	43¾	124
Do preferred	78	79½

†Ex-dividend.

‡Less than $1,000 bond or ten shares stocks. Interest is to be added to all bond quotations.

Gross earnings of the Seattle Electric Company for the week ending August 28 were $89,655, an increase of $37,671, or 60½ per cent.

Gross earnings of the Puget Sound Electric Company for the week ending September 4 were $19,384, an increase of $5,228, or 37 per cent.

Stockholders of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company have received orders from the East Tennessee Telephone Company for an amount of American Telephone and Telegraph Company's stock equivalent to 2 per cent. of their holdings. This stock was taken from the East Tennessee Company as part payment of its indebtedness to the Cumberland Telephone Company. The report of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month of August and eight months ended August 31, compares as follows:

	1909	1908.	1907.
August gross	$522,541	$489,511	$436,065
Expenses	300,979	287,636	307,110
August net	$221,564	$201,875	$179,155
Chgs. and tax.	41,988	37,721	37,887
August surp.	$179,625	$164,151	$141,267
8 mos. gross	4,224,360	4,046,580	3,848,998
Expenses	2,419,537	2,353,317	2,895,044
8 mos. net	$1,804,792	$1,693,266	$1,455,024
Chgs. and tax.	465,926	298,801	314,253
8 mos. surp.	$1,465,855	$1,396,185	$1,138,771

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Sept. 22.—Money on call firm, 2¾@3 per cent.; ruling rate 2¾; closing bid 2¾; offered at 3. Time loans about steady; sixty days 3¾ per cent.; ninety days 3¾@4 per cent.; six months 4¼@4½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8425@4.8435 for sixty-day bills and at $4.8610 for demand. Commercial bills $4.83¾@4.84. Bar silver 51¼c. Mexican dollars 43c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds heavy.

Various ostensible reasons were advanced for the weak tone that was shown by the stock market to-day. The real reason was the suspicion that the capitalists who have played the leading part in the prolonged advance in prices and their party followers were selling or had sold a great part of their holdings. The support accorded the market was not of that determined and effective character that has been manifest at any period of pressure for a long time past. This action engendered the fear that the almost limitless resources at the command of the men credited with the speculative leadership were no longer being employed in further accumulation, and in protecting values of profits already acquired. Efforts at sustaining prices were made, plainly enough, but their ineffectiveness suggested the recent passing of stocks from strong to weaker hands. The belief that this process has been going on is fostered by the number of stories recently influential in simulating speculative buying which have failed of confirmation. The glaring instance of the Central Railroad of New Jersey dividend, which was left unchanged yesterday drew particular attention to this subject, owing to the very heavy speculation which has converged to Reading in the expectation that this dividend was to be raised.

A summing up of other recent predictions which have proved unreliable was going on to-day. It was surmised that the persons responsible for the original circulation of these rumors were now content to have waited until the time of their certain disproof to effect the selling of stocks, the demand for which these rumors were palpably designed to stimulate. There was a disposition quite prevalent to mistrust intimations of intended dividend increases, the granting of valuable subscription rights and the perfecting of important deals, which have done effective service for a long time past.

The sensational demonstration of strength in United States Steel, as the market opened was of very moderate effect on the general list. Such sustaining effect as it had was taken advantage of at once to push stocks for sale in all quarters of the list. For half an hour fully two-thirds of the total dealings were made up of United States Steel, but by that time it had lost its initial rise of 1¼, which had extended its record price by that much to 86⅛. The preferred stock also made a new high record in the course of the day.

In Reading, Union Pacific, St. Paul and other recently speculative favorites, meanwhile, the resulting sales were pushed persistently and wide inroads were made on their prices. The money market showed no signs of disturbance, but the statistics of the banking position make it evident that resources for merely speculative operations on a scale of millions, which had been so employed recently, are becoming restricted with every evidence that the supply will be further and progressively narrowed for a considerable time to come. The private discount rate rose again to-day in London and Berlin, admonishing would-be borrowers that the period of easy concession on that side was coming to an end.

The New York Exchange at Chicago, after having risen to par in response to last week's rise in interest rates here, has fallen back again and was reported to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount, reflecting the renewal of the interior demand for currency.

The series of utterances by President Taft bearing upon corporation control and the regulation of great individual wealth, are arousing discussion in the financial world and are given a share of influence in the downward trend of stock prices.

The heavy damage wrought by the Southern storm also was credited with some depressing influence. A reported improving demand for copper metal did not save the copper industrials from the prevailing weakness.

Bonds were heavy. Total sales (par value) $4,842,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Bank Clearings.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—New York exchange 25c discount; Chicago clearings $49,310,142; balances $4,833,787. Money firm at 4½@5¾ per cent. for sixty-day loans.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Clearings $9,487,700; balances $886,807. Call money 4½@5 per cent. New York exchange 30c discount bid, 10c discount asked.

Boston, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Clearing-house exchanges: In Boston $25,161,101; in New York $380,288,381. New York funds sold at 12½ discount.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Clearings $4,311,350. New York exchange par. Collateral loans 4 per cent. Discounts 4½ per cent.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning or business to-day was as follows:

Trust funds:

Gold coin	$863,851,863
Silver dollars	484,204,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,000,000
Silver certificates outstanding	484,204,000
General fund:	
Standard silver dollars in general fund	6,723,634
Current liabilities	96,166,384
Working balance in Treasury offices	27,835,088
In banks to credit of Treasurer of United States	38,444,100
Subsidiary silver coin	23,068,129
Minor coin	2,085,007
Total balance in general fund	92,747,113

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	C'lsg Bid.
Allis-Chalmers pf.	1,300	53⅛	52¾	53
Amal. Copper	26,900	84⅝	83	83
Am'n Agricultural	600	47	46½	46½
Am'n Beet Sugar	1,000	46¾	46¼	46
Am'n Can pref.	1,000	83¼	82½	82¾
Am. Car and Fdy.	500	69	69	68¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1,200	73¾	73¼	73½
Am. Hi. and L. pf.	600	49¾	48½	48½
Am'n Ice Sec's	800	27¾	26¾	26¾
Am'n Linseed	200	16	16	16
Am'n Locomotive	2,600	61	59¾	59¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	24,600	101¼	99¾	99¾
Do preferred	100	113½	113	113
Am. Sugar Ref.	4,000	134¾	133	133
Am. Tel. and Tel.	12,500	143¾	143	143¼
Am'n Tobacco pref	200	101	101	100¾
American Woolen	4,000	39¼	39¼	39
Ana. Mining Co.	4,500	43¾	43⅜	43⅝
Atchison	19,000	120¾	119¼	119¼
Do preferred	100	135	135	104½
A. G. W.	7,200	118¾	117¼	117¼
B. and O.	600	85¾	85	84
Bethlehem Steel	4,200	80¾	79½	79⅝
Canadian Pacific	1,400	183¾	182½	182¾
Central Leather	4,000	45	44½	44½
Do preferred	...	...	73	108
Central N. J.	...	...	...	310
C. and O.	12,200	84⅛	83¼	83¼
Chi. Gt. W.	600	17	17	16¾
Chicago G. W.	600	16	16	16
Chicago and N. W.	700	195	192	192½
C., M. and St. P.	25,400	162¾	160	160¾
C. C. C. and St. L.	1,200	73	73	73
Colorado F. & I.	7,400	46½	44¾	45¼
Colorado and Sou.	4,500	53¼	53	53
Do 1st pref.	...	...	...	79
Do 2d pref.	100	78	78	78
Consolidated Gas	4,900	147½	145½	147¾
Corn Products	800	23	22¾	22¾
Del. and Hud.	1,400	194¼	192¾	192¾
Denver and R. G.	1,000	48¾	48¼	47½
Do preferred	...	...	...	85
Distillers' Sec's	400	31⅜	31⅛	31¼
Erie	2,300	35¾	35	35¼
Do 1st pref.	500	52¾	52	52
Do 2d pref.	100	42¾	42¾	42¾
General Electric	1,100	160	159½	160
Gt. Northern pref.	5,800	154¾	153½	153⅝
Gt. Nor. Ore ctfs.	4,000	83¼	81½	81½
Illinois Central	900	153¾	152¾	151
Interboro-Met.	300	15	14¾	14⅜
Int. Harvester	1,300	48¾	47½	47½
Inter-Marine pref.	3,500	47	46⅜	46⅜
Internat'l Paper	400	23⅜	21¾	22⅝
Internat'l Pump	900	18½	18	17¾
Iowa Central	...	...	...	47¾
K. C. Southern	1,300	46¾	45¾	46
Do preferred	200	72	72	71⅝
L. and N.	300	153	153	153
Minn. and St. L.	200	52¾	52¾	52
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	300	145	144¼	144
Missouri Pacific	600	72	70¾	70⅞
M. K. and T.	2,900	41¾	41	41¼
Do preferred	100	73¼	73¼	73½
National Biscuit	600	116¾	115¼	115¾
National Lead	2,800	90¾	89¾	89¾
Nat'l Ry. of Mex. 1st pref.	...	...	...	59
N. Y. Central	17,100	137¼	135¾	135¼
N. Y., O. and W.	3,500	50¾	49½	49½
N. and W.	1,500	95	94	93
North American	400	83	82¾	82¾
Northern Pacific	13,100	157¾	155¼	155¼
Pacific Mail	2,100	35¾	34½	34
Pennsylvania	119,800	148	145¾	145¾
People's Gas	800	116¼	115¼	115¼
P., C., C. and St. L.	200	83¼	83¼	82
Pressed Steel Car	900	49¾	49	49½
Pullman Pal. Car	...	...	...	190
Ry. Steel Spring	600	49¼	48¾	195
Reading	230,200	171¾	167¾	48¾
Republic Steel	67,000	44	42	167¾
Do preferred	1,700	109	108¾	42
Rock Island Co.	1,900	39¼	38¾	108¾
Do preferred	300	76½	76	38¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1,200	59¾	58¼	73½
St. Louis S. W.	1,500	27	26¾	58
Do preferred	4,900	70¼	69¾	27¼
Sloss-Sheffield	200	78	78	69
Southern Pacific	44,100	132⅝	131	84
Southern Railway	2,700	31⅜	31	131
Do preferred	1,200	71¼	70⅝	31
Tennessee Copper	1,700	37¾	37½	70¾
Texas and Pacific	1,200	35⅜	35½	36¼
T. St. L. and W.	500	52⅝	52	35¾
Do preferred	2,400	72¾	71⅜	51½
Union Pacific	1,200	206½	203	71¾
Do preferred	1,700	108	106¼	203¼
U. S. Realty	1,800	84⅞	83½	106
U. S. Rubber	1,900	54⅜	54	83¾
U. S. Steel	234,600	86¼	84⅝	54
Do preferred	22,100	129¾	128	84⅝
Utah Copper	600	50½	50	128¾
Va.-Car. Chemical	100	48	48	50
Wabash	200	20¼	20⅛	48
Do preferred	5,200	52¾	50¾	20¼
Western Maryland	...	...	...	50¾
West'house Elec.	3,800	87½	86	8¼
Western Union	5,000	79¼	77⅝	86
W. and L. E.	500	9¾	9¼	77½
Wisconsin Central	...	...	...	9¼
				53

Total sales for the day, 1,064,200 shares.

†Ex-dividend.

LOCAL MARKETS.

The following quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city:

BEANS—North fancy Michigan $2.00; New York French red kidney fancies $2.50; Lima 5½c.

BUTTER—Elgin, 60-lb. tubs 32c; 30-lb. tubs 32½c; lb. prints 33c; renovated, 30-lb. tubs 25½c; lb. prints 30c.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—American Portland $1.15@1.60 per bbl.; imported Portland $3.50@7 per bbl.; Louisville cement 90@85c per bbl.; lime 70@85c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.05@2 per bbl.

CHEESE—Full cream daisies 18c; full cream long horns 17½@18c; full cream Limburger 18c; skims 14½c; full cream brick 17c; cases 15½@16c; domestic Swiss, block 18c; wheel 20c; New York creams 19c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 13@14½c; Maracaibo 12@13c; La Guayra 13@14½c; Mocha 20@22c; Java 23@27c; Green Rios: Fancy 12½c; choice 12c; prime 11c; good 9¾c; roasting grades 9½c; Santos 10@12½c; Home Comfort in lb. packages 13½c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Corn meal $1.80 per 100 lbs.; hominy, grits and pearl meals $1.90 per 100 lbs.; hominy meal $26.50 per ton; cracked corn $28.50 per ton; feed meal $25 per ton.

FIELD SEEDS—Choice timothy $2 per bu.; clover $8.25 bu.; orchard grass $1.40 per bu.; Kentucky bluegrass, fancy $1.85 per bu., red top, fancy 12c per lb.; English bluegrass $1.00; rape 4@7½c per lb.; seed rye 90c.

FLOUR—Minnesota patents $5.75@6 per bbl., plain patents $5.50; straights $4.50; family $5.25; low grades $5; winter patents $5.75@6; winter straights $5.50@5.75; low grades $5.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Iron bars $1.60 for base; tool steel 9c per lb. for base; soft steel $1.70 for base; steel roofing; corrugated $2.30; Verimpact $2.35 per square; black sheets, No. 14 $2.35; No. 16 $2.50; No. 18 $2.70; No. 20 $2.70; No. 22 $2.75; No. 24 $2.75; No. 26 $2.80; No. 27 $2.85; No. 28 $2.90; No. 30 $3.05. Wire nails $2.50 base; cut steel nails $2.05 base; plain black wire $1.95 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, painted $2.30; galvanized $2.65 per 100 lbs.; horseshoes No. 2 and larger, Juanita $3.90 keg; Perkins' $4.04½ base; Burden's $4.20 keg; Hudson $3.85 keg; harrow teeth $2.85 per 100 lbs.; carriage bolts, ⅝x6 and smaller 75 per cent. discount; ⅝x6 and longer 70 per cent. discount; machine bolts, ⅝x24 and smaller 75 per cent. discount; larger and longer 70-5 per cent. discount.

MILL OFFALS—In carlots: Bran $22; shorts $22.50; shipstuff $23.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 88c per gallon, 90c per gallon in half barrels; No. 3 80c; linseed 54c for raw and 56c for boiled; 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 67c; extra No. 1 50c; No. 1 52c; No. 2 50c; benzine 12c; straits oil 33c; black oil 9@13c; golden machinery 32c; extra golden lubricator 28c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined, 50c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 52c; coal oil, Kentucky test 10c; Indiana test 10½c; radiant 11½c; star headlight 17c; linseed, 12½c; turpentine 63¼c; wood alcohol 53c; denatured alcohol 45c in bbls. and 50c in ½ bbls.; pine tar 10c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white lead 6¾@7½c per lb.; red 7@7½c; less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1½@3c; yellow ochre 3½c.

PROVISIONS — Hams — Choice sugar-cured light and special cure 14½@15c; heavy to medium 14¾c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 15c; regular clear sides 15c; breakfast bacon 19c; sugar-cured shoulders 12c; bellies, light, 16c; heavy 16c. Lard—Prime steam in tierces 13¼c; pure lard in tierces 13¼c; in tubs 13½c; pure leaf lard in tierces 14½c; in tubs 14¾c; in firkins 14¾c. Dried beef 15c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 3¼c per lb.; fancy 6¼c; Japan 5c; Carolina head 7c; fancy Patna 7¾c.

SALT—Delivered in drayload lots: 5-lb.; bbl. $1.30@1.37; 5-lb. bbl. $1.10@1.15; dairy salt $1.50@2.40 per bbl.; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks 70c per sack.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list of October 1: Single strength of three brackets, except 10x20, 90 and 40 per cent.; single, above third bracket and including 16x20, 90 and 30 per cent.; all double 90 and 35 per cent.

The following quotations represent the prices paid by wholesale dealers of this city:

BEESWAX—28@29c.

DRIED FRUIT—Prime sun-dried apples, quartered 4@4½c lb.; prime sun-dried peaches, halved, 5½c lb.

FEATHERS—Dull. Dealers discriminating against shipments containing long quills. Prime white goose 38c; mixed 32@35c; No. 1 old white 25@33c; No. 2 mixed dark 10@18c; dry chicken feathers 3@3½c per lb.

HAY—Following are the prices of new hay in car as it is selling to-day on its arrival: No. 1 timothy $12.50; No. 2 timothy $12; No. 3 timothy $11; No. 1 clover mixed $12; No. 2 clover mixed $11; wheat straw $5; oat straw $5.50; rye straw $7.50.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. We quote assorted lots dry flint 12½c; fresh salted 11@11½c; No. 1 large horse hides, green salted, mane and tail, $3.50@3.75; No. 2 $2@2.10; Virginia wool in on 50@51; shearings from 5@25c, according to wool and size; goatskins 25@40c.

ROOTS—Dry. All roots ought to be washed before dried and ginseng roots should not be split or cut. Dry ginseng $6@6.50; Kentucky ginseng $5.50@6, according to size of roots; "Golden Seal" yellow root $1.60@1.65; Seneca snakeroot 25c; Virginia snakeroot 30c; blood root 5½c; lady slippers 15c; mayapple 6c; pink root 15c.

TALLOW—No. 1 5c; No. 2 4½c.

WOOL—Stronger on account of London sales; dealers are quoting Kentucky and Indiana clear merchantable grease 28@29c; burry grease wool 32@33c; burry wool 15@25c, according to burrs; black wool 24@25c; dead sheep and seedy wool 18@20c; merino 18@20c; tub washed 34@38c; Southern wool 29@3c lower than Kentucky and Indiana. Wool with burrs picked out and broken up is 2@3c less, dealers and mills preferring wool in fleeces. Wool should not be tied with sisal rope or twine.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are for cash, approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

Crystal dominoes	$5 10	No. 3	$5 05
Eagle tablets	5 30	No. 6	4 95
Sun loaf	6 60	No. 7	4 90
Cubes	5 75	No. 8	4 85
XXXX powdered	5 30	No. 9	4 75
Powdered	5 15	No. 10	4 85
No. 2 carton gran'd	5 00	No. 12	4 80
Diamond A	5 45	No. 14	4 65
Standard granulated, bags and barrels			5 30

GRAIN.

WHEAT—

No. 2 red and longberry	$1 10@1 14
No. 3 red and longberry	1 06@1 11
Rejected 2s	1 00

Rejected 2s§c less; on levee 1½c less.

CORN—

No. 2 white	72½
No. 2 mixed	71½

OATS (New)—

No. 2 white	42
No. 2 mixed	41
Rye	80

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn and oats are selling prices.

COTTON.

Middling 13c; strict middling 13¼c.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Wholesale dealers are paying these prices:

BUTTER—Fresh packing 21c per lb.

EGGS—Market quiet; case count 18@19c; candled 20@21c.

POULTRY—Hens 13c per lb.; roosters 7c; young chickens 15@17c; ducks 10c; turkeys 20c.

Wholesale dealers' selling prices are:

FRUITS—Oranges, late Valencias, California fancy $3.25 box; budded California fancy $3; lemons, Messina extra fancy $3.50@4 box; Messina fancy $3 box; limes, imported, $1.25; bananas, fancy, average about 65 to 80 lbs. bunch, $1.75@2; 55 to 60 lbs. $1.50@1.60 bunch; 40 to 50 lbs. $1.25 bunch; 4 to 6-bunch case $8; 2 to 3-bunch ½ case $4; fancy Georgia peaches $2.50@2.75 bu.; choice $1.50@1.75 bu.; California Bartlett pears $3.50@3.75 box; California Kieffer pears $2@2.25 crate; California Gros plums $2.25@2.50 crate; California Kelsey plums $2@2.25 crate; California Egg plums $1.75@2 crate; California Malaga grapes $1.40 crate; California Tokay grapes $1.75@2 crate; Delaware fancy 20c pony basket; Concord 20c basket; Ives, Seedling, 14c basket; apples, early summer, $0@3.50 bbl., $1@1.25 box; Indiana wealthies 25@30 bbl., 2@2½c each; 20@22 lbs., 18@20c; Rockyford seed cantaloupes $1 per bu.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, home-grown, $1@1.25 per bu.; home-grown cabbage $1.25; home-grown new white potatoes $2 bbl., 150-lb. sack $1.75; onions $2 bbl., 100-lb. sack $1.50; Spanish onions, new, $1.60 crate; green beans $1.25 per bushel; fancy Lima beans $3.50@4 per box; California beans 85@90c gal.; new Louisiana okra $2.50 hamper; home-grown radishes 12½c doz.; beets 20c doz.; leeks, bunched, 40c doz.; parsley, curly, 25c doz.; head lettuce $1.50@2 per case; leaf lettuce, fine, 75c per bu.; fancy eggplants $1 doz.; green peppers $1 bu.; kale, fine, 75c bbl.; new horseradish $5.50@6 per bbl.; new garlic 8c lb.; cucumbers 85c

Sorosis
Shoes for Women

Fall stocks ready. 100 styles from which to choose.

New things in Suedes, Cravenettes, patent and dull leathers and tans; also styles with cloth and suede tops. Also fall OXFORDS and PUMPS.

The same grace of contour and elegance of finish which characterize the full dress shoes are features of the street shoes and storm boots.

SOROSIS footwear has always been famous for its flexibility, assuring the utmost comfort to the wearer.

If you've ever bought Sorosis shoes from us, we have a record of your last and style and can fill your mail order satisfactorily.

Sorosis Shoes for children and infants also.

Levy's Third & Market
THE BRIGHT SPOT IN LOUISVILLE.

Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

THURSDAY..SEPTEMBER 23, 1909

DEMOCRATIC

Primary Election In New Albany To-morrow.

MUCH INTEREST AROUSED IN RACE FOR MAYOR.

NAMES OF THREE CANDIDATES APPEAR ON TICKET.

POLLS OPEN IN AFTERNOON.

The Democratic primary election in New Albany to-morrow afternoon and evening for the selection of candidates for Mayor, Councilmen and a City Clerk promises to be interesting. Not until late yesterday did the contest for Mayor attract more than passing interest, but last night the three candidates who qualified before the committee began to show considerable activity. The candidates for Mayor are: Dr. G. O. Erni, John M. Baylor and N. A. Greene. Dr. Erni sent circular letters to Democrats throughout the city telling what economies he would practice should he be elected. Messrs. Greene and Baylor took other methods of presenting their cause before the voters. Mr. Greene pointed to his good record in the Council and Mr. Baylor's friends insisted that if he was elected Mayor the city's interests would be safeguarded.

The result depends on the organization each of the candidates has at the polls to-morrow, and the contest promises to be very close. The fact that the Council will be the most important factor in the coming municipal government after January 1 has been lost sight of by the voters, and nothing was discussed but the Mayor's race yesterday.

None but recognized Democrats will be allowed to cast a ballot in the primary. It is expected that a full vote will be polled. The hours are from 1 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

Following are the voting places and officers of election as fixed by the committee:

* * *

List of Voting Places.

First Ward—Voting place, 1618 East Market street. Election officers: Inspector, John Beeler; judges, Michael Moley, John Kerrigan; clerks, R. Lee McBride, Charles Weissinger; sheriff, Jeff Kern.

Second Ward—Voting place, East Seventh and Spring streets. Officers of election: Inspector, Asbury Loughmiller; judges, George Grosheider, James Reeser; clerks, Edward Steinhauer, Martin Vernia; sheriff, Philip Raby.

Third Ward—Voting place, northwest corner East Fourth and Elm streets. Officers of election: Inspector, John Horn, Jr.; judges, William Gelbach, Anthony Monahan; clerks, William Bohl, William E. Gresham; sheriff, Hiram E. Draper.

Fourth Ward—Voting place, courthouse. Officers of election: Inspector, Joseph Trinler; judges, Dr. Frank Green, Joe Weber; clerks, William Kepley, Theodore Day, Jr.; sheriff, Charles Weisbach.

Fifth Ward—Voting place, Osceola engine house, West Second and Market. Officers of election: Inspector, Fred Tyrauf; judges, Luther Whitten, John Knauer; clerks, Anthony Fisher, P. B. Flickner; sheriff, George Watkins.

Sixth Ward—Voting place, 706 West Market. Officers of election: Inspector, Peter Decker; judges, Edward Barrett, George S. Langtry; clerks, William Darneal, George S. Tucker; sheriff, William Phelps.

Seventh Ward—Precinct No. 1, south of Culbertson avenue; voting place, 428 Vincennes street. Officers: Inspector, Louis I. Vernia; judges, Charles Cannon, Joseph Fougerrouse; clerks, L. F. Johnson, Adam Overhauser; sheriff, Joseph Flynn. Precinct No. 2, north of Culbertson avenue; voting place, 1021 Vincennes street, opposite Woolen Mills. Inspector, Stephen Day; judges, Patrick O'Connor, Joseph Bego; clerks, St. Elmo Woods, Peter Fetter; sheriff, John Shea.

* * *

To Canvass the Vote.

After the vote is polled and the ballots counted the returns will be brought to the Democratic headquarters, Market and State streets, for verification by the inspectors in each of the voting places, and the result will be announced by Chairman John E. Cody. The committee is taking absolutely no part in the various contests, and all of the candidates will get a square deal.

Leading Democratic taxpayers are taking an interest in the election, as evidenced by the card of Admiral George A. Bicknell, printed in the advertising columns below. Admiral Bicknell is a large taxpayer, and he wants to see a more economical city government in power. He believes the Democratic party can bring this about.

Mendelssohn Choir Meeting.

The first rehearsal of the present year after the summer vacation of the New Albany Mendelssohn Choir will be held this evening at Music Hall, East Ninth and Main streets. The meeting this evening will be in the nature of a social session, and there will be a few talks, some singing, and refreshments. It has been decided by the organization to take up "The Earl King's Daughter," by Gade, a tuneful and interesting work. The officers of the organization are well known in musical circles in the falls cities. The officers are: Frank J. Poutch, president; George W. Schneider, vice president; J. J. Helk, secretary; E. W. Walker, treasurer; John L. Scott, librarian; E. G. Hedden, director; R. Conner, accompanist; John Peterson, H. W. Heazlitt and Walter Terstegge, directors.

Tipped For Superintendent.

The Rev. Dr. A. R. Beach, pastor of Centenary M. E. church, New Albany, is tipped for district superintendent by appointment of the Indiana M. E. Conference now in session in Washington, Daviess county. The terms of three district superintendents expire at this session: Indianapolis, Connersville and Moore's Hill. A petition has been sent to Bishop McDowell, asking for the promotion of Dr. Beach, who has been most successful in the ministry, especially since he came to Centenary.

Held To Grand Jury.

Judge Paris yesterday gave a hearing to Frank and John White, George Keyes and Charles Lossen in the New Albany Police Court, the accused having been arrested recently at Huntingburg, Ind., where they had gone from their homes in Lafayette township. They were accused of robbing the house of John Loesch, near Mooresville. They were represented by counsel and entered a plea of not guilty. In default of $500 bond each they were sent to the Floyd county jail to await the action of the grand jury at the October term of court.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM NEW ALBANY.

—Charles Phillips left yesterday for El Paso, Tex., to spend several months.

—Miss Setta Pepper and Raymond Davis, of this city, will be married next week.

—Sherley Hoover has gone to New York and other Eastern cities on a business trip.

—Greer W. Davis has returned from Chicago, where he had been visiting relatives.

—Misses Daisy Fultz and Mabel Walter are visiting friends at Salem for a few weeks.

—Mrs. James W. Dunbar will leave today for Evansville to visit Mrs. J. W. Duncan.

—Miss Mary Schmitt, who spent several weeks with relatives at Henderson, Ky., has returned home.

—Miss Aline Cerf returned last evening from a visit to friends in Indianapolis, Shelbyville and Greensburg.

—Mrs. C. R. Minton is here from Georgetown to visit her sister, Mrs. Frank Loesch, 911 Culbertson avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Sparks, of Washington, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stotsenburg, East Main street.

—William T. Everdon and family, 1514 East Elm street, who have been at French Lick Springs, have returned home.

—Carl Fink, of Huntington, Ind., will visit his sister, Mrs. Emil Loudot, at Floyd Knobs, north of the city, in a few days.

—Friends of Lewis W. Allen are urging him to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Councilman in the Fourth ward.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kuntz, who have been living near Floyd Knobs, north of this city, have removed to their new home near Corydon.

—Mrs. W. M. Whitsett, 1008 East Spring street, is visiting friends at Washington and attending the sessions of the Indiana M. E. Conference.

—Mrs. B. W. Sands and her daughter, Miss Pearl Sands, have returned from Corydon, where they visited Mrs. John W. Loweth.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dietz left yesterday afternoon for their home at Schenectady, N. Y., after visiting their father, Reinhardt Dietz, Market street.

—Mrs. Harriet Norrington, of Floyd Knobs, north of the city, has been called to Tampico, Ind., by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Mellencamp.

—Mrs. Joseph V. Reed and her daughter, Miss Alma Reed, who spent the summer at Walloon Lake, Mich., have returned to their home on the Silver Hills.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ravenscroft have returned to their home at Bloomington after visiting Dr. H. J. Needham and Mrs. Needham.

—Mrs. Jesse Duckworth returned yesterday to her home at Franklin, Ind., after visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Schlosser, 1408 East Spring street.

—Miss Irma C. Korb is visiting friends at Indianapolis, Muncie, Shelbyville and other places in the northern part of the State.

—John K. Main has gone to Ft. Worth, Tex., to spend his two weeks' vacation with his aunt, Mrs. Robert McCart, formerly Miss Fannie Knepfly, of this city.

—A concert will be given at the Central Christian church to-night that promises to be an enjoyable one, some of the best talent of the city having been secured.

—The Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company has removed the inspectors in this city and Jeffersonville in order to reduce the expenses of the road.

—The marriage of Miss Annie L. Neely and George Zimmerman was solemnized yesterday at the parsonage of Trinity M. E. church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. F. O. Beck.

—Mrs. Mattie S. Pierce and her sister, Miss Allie Semonin, have returned to their home at Evansville after spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Horace Pierce on the Silver Hills.

—The third degree will be conferred tonight by Jefferson Lodge of Masons and the Royal Arch degree will be conferred by New Albany Chapter, R. A. M., at the meeting to-morrow night.

—Gov. Marshall has appointed William Hanger, of Georgetown township, a delegate from Indiana to the National Congress of Farmers, which will be held next month at Raleigh, N. C.

—August Hitner and Miss Mary Pyle were married at the parsonage of the German Evangelical church Wednesday night, the pastor, the Rev. E. G. Kuenzler, performing the ceremony.

—A building permit was issued yesterday by the Clerk, John C. Short to the Lottich Brothers for the erection of a two-story brick building at East Fourth and Spring streets, to cost $5,000.

—The lectures of the Rev. Xavier Sutton at St. Mary's-of-the-Knobs Catholic church in Lafayette township are being well attended, a number from this city driving out each evening. To-night his subject will be "Is There a Hell?"

—Arthur Scott, 1114 Ekin avenue, has gone on a business trip to cities of the Northwest. He and his family have been occupying their summer home, "Bend View," on the Paoli pike, for several months, and came to the city a few days ago.

—Miss Sarah Weir, 208 East Market street, who has been seriously indisposed, is convalescing, and her physician believes she will be out within a few days. Miss Weir was stricken by vertigo about ten days ago, and for a time was in a precarious condition.

—Michael Hassenmiller, who recently removed from this city to North Yakima, Wash., writes that he is immensely pleased with his new location. Mr. Hassenmiller was for twenty-five years a dry goods clerk in Louisville, and has a large acquaintance. He removed West for his health.

—Miss Jessie Fisher, 143 West Spring street, a student at the Main-street public school, was yesterday awarded a diploma by the city school authorities for the best penmanship in that school, during the last term. The averages were made out during vacation, and the awards are being made now.

—Harry Morris, 1810 East Main street, is at St. Edward's City Hospital suffering from a fractured leg. This is the third time in two years that Mr. Morris has met with an accident of this kind. He was out on crutches, and while passing up Market street stumbled and fell, fracturing his leg again.

—Olive Trotter, the young daughter of W. H. Trotter, of Fredericksburg, who with her father and sister was coming in an automobile to this city, is suffering from a fractured leg. She fell from the machine when descending Hedden hill, about ten miles north of the city, and the auto passed over her limb.

—The damage suit of Arthur Holz against the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company, transferred from the Floyd Circuit Court to the Circuit Court at Jeffersonville, has been settled, the amount paid being $200. Charles Holz, guardian of the plaintiff, is to receive $200 and the remaining $100 will be paid to G. H. Hester as attorney's fees.

—New Albany physicians deny the report sent to Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, that diphtheria exists in New Albany to any extent or that it has interfered with the schools. A leading physician said last night that there were but two or three cases in the city, and these have been properly quarantined.

—County Recorder Lewis A. Stoy, who is a leading horticulturist, will take part in the meeting Saturday at the orchard of George B. Harrell, near Edwardsville, in Georgetown township. Mr. Stoy is an expert in fruit growing, and will give his experiences in raising fine fruits on the Floyd county hills. The meeting promises to be largely attended.

—Matthias Cooper, 87 years old, an old resident of New Albany township, died early yesterday morning at St. Christina's City Hospital, where he had been for the past three years. Mr. Cooper suffered the loss of both eyes when he first went to the hospital, but never complained. His death was due to the infirmities of age. He is survived by one son, Michael Cooper, who lives on the Charlestown road, near the city. He was a member of the Catholic church.

New Albany City Politics.

To the Democratic Voters of the City of New Albany: I desire to state that if nominated and elected Mayor of the city of New Albany I pledge myself to use every influence to abolish the offices of Board of Public Works, City Controller and City Judge. I further obligate myself to advocate the fixing of the other officers' salaries at the minimum fixed by law, thus saving the taxpayers the difference between $4,900 and $13,000 each year. I also promise to give you an economical business administration of the city's affairs. If this meets your approbation then I ask your support on Friday. Very respectfully,

N. A. ("GUS") GREENE.

Card From Admiral Bicknell.

The undersigned taxpayer and citizen thinks that the Democratic primary election Friday, September 24, 1909, is the opportunity to select capable and representative men as candidates for the November election. All citizens and taxpayers should show their interest in the city by participating in the choice of capable men at the coming election, for upon this choice may rest the welfare of the city, and these men may greatly improve the management of the city government. The next four years promise to be important in the development of New Albany and the questions to be solved in behalf of our city require the best judgment of its citizenship. The management of the finances, the keeping of all expenses within reasonable bounds, the reduction of taxes and the granting or renewal of franchises to expire within the next four years and the care of the city's interest in dealing with all corporations are of importance to every citizen and should move him to vote his choice for these duties. All Democrats ought to vote on next Friday.

GEORGE A. BICKNELL.
604 East Main Street.

TAXPAYERS who are opposed to having a Board of Public Works should vote for John Baylor for Mayor at the primaries to-morrow.

TAXPAYERS who want an economical municipal government should vote for John Baylor for Mayor.

OHIO VALLEY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION MEETING.

To Be Attended By Two Hundred Delegates From Louisville Next Month.

It was decided to send 200 delegates to the convention of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, to be held in Cincinnati next month at a joint meeting yesterday of the river committees from the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade. Half of these delegates will represent the Commercial Club and 100 will go from the Board of Trade.

Each organization has decided to donate $500 to the association in continuing its work in the interest of the Ohio River improvements. John Telford, A. B. Lipscomb and W. C. Williams were named a committee to arrange transportation for the delegates and look after the hotel accommodations in Cincinnati.

As guests of the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade, Gov. Wilson, Congressman Sherley and Mayor Grinstead will be invited to accompany the delegates to Cincinnati.

Kaufman-Straus Co. Fall Opening.

The annual fall opening of the Kaufman Straus Co. takes place to-day and to-morrow.

As usual, the departments devoted to millinery and ready-to-wear garments are the principal show places of the store for this event.

The windows, artistically trimmed with palms and foliage, display a charming collection of the new ideas, giving an inadequate idea of the extensive showings made inside the store.

In the millinery section a comprehensive assortment of the latest and most exclusive creations of the leading Paris and New York designers, together with modified copies, made in their own workrooms, may be found.

One of the exclusive lines shown in this store are the styles produced by the "Vogue" fashion house of New York.

This house imports hats from Paris every week, and these hats are immediately forwarded to Louisville, insuring the very latest and most exclusive creations.

In the ready-to-wear section the display consists of street, house and evening gowns, productions of the leading designers of Paris and New York.

The sections devoted to yard goods show an almost endless assortment of new weaves and colorings, goods for all occasions.

All in all, the display is one well calculated to sustain the reputation of this house as leaders in the matter of authentic styles.

BAR TO TAKE ACTION ON J. T. O'NEAL'S DEATH.

At a meeting of the Circuit Judges, a meeting of the Louisville bar was requested to be held in the joint session room to-day at 10 o'clock to take suitable action on the death of J. T. O'Neal.

To read the ads. to-day will be to find some new interests—and these are a better "find" than money.

FOR FALLING HAIR

Inexpensive and Good Remedy That Nourishes Hair Roots.

The man or woman whose hair is becoming thin and "straggly" and falls out every time it is combed or brushed can make at home a hair tonic that will nourish and strengthen the dying follicles.

Just get from your druggist one ounce of Beta quinol and one-half pint alcohol, take home and mix with one-half pint warm water. Some mix the ounce of Beta quinol with a pint of bay rum. Either recipe will prove beneficial to the hair, for it is the Beta quinol that puts the hair in healthy condition and keeps it so.

The care of the hair deserves as much attention as the care of the teeth. Beta quinol prevents dandruff. Use this tonic every other day until the hair and scalp are in satisfactory condition, then twice a week, and your hair will remain long, abundant and glossy.

HEMORRHAGE

Results In Death of Leo H. Manning.

SUFFERS ATTACK WHILE WALKING ABOUT HOUSE.

SON OF WELL-KNOWN STEAMBOAT MAN.

FATHER LIVES IN PITTSBURG.

After finishing his dinner, and while walking about the home of Charles Cole, 213 Watt street, Jeffersonville, yesterday afternoon, Leo H. Manning, whose home was in Cincinnati, was attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and in a few seconds was dead. Early yesterday morning he suffered a similar attack, but Dr. Alvin H. Seibert was summoned in time to save his life and give him relief. He was feeling much better at noon. With his wife, Mrs. Anna Belle Manning, he came to Jeffersonville some two or three weeks ago on a visit, but at the time was suffering from consumption.

Mr. Manning was a son of Capt. Robert J. Manning, a well-known steamboat man of Pittsburg, Pa., where the son was born twenty-one years ago last Sunday. At one time Capt. Manning was in command of the towboat Simpson Horner, which was laid up in Jeffersonville several years ago for a long period. The son was then only a boy, and was with his father as an apprentice on the boat. While in Jeffersonville young Manning met Miss Anna Belle Radie, who was a few months his senior, and the two fell in love. They became engaged, and on August 10, 1907, a month before the bridegroom reached the age of 19 they were married by the Rev. Edward F. Schneider, who was then pastor of the German Methodist Episcopal church, Jeffersonville.

Following the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Manning went to Cincinnati, where the husband had a good position, and they made that their home until they came to Jeffersonville recently. Previous to this, however, Mr. Manning's health had become so bad that he could not work, and it was under the belief that his physical condition might be bettered that the visit to Jeffersonville was decided upon. Following the death of Mr. Manning, his father was notified by wire, and until his arrival it will not be determined what will be done with the body, but it is likely it will be taken to Pittsburg.

Penalty Too Severe.

The pardoning of John Sullender from the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville a few days ago by Gov. Thomas R. Marshall has led the latter to give out a lengthy statement as to his views on the law regarding the crime of burglary. Under an act of 1907 the offense is punishable by imprisonment of from ten to twenty years, which is regarded as being out of all reason by Gov. Marshall. Sullender was employed in a store at Laporte, and it was charged that he broke into the place one night, stole a box of cigars, and was smoking one at his home when arrested. He was given from ten to twenty years, and was one of the first men convicted under the new law.

In referring directly to Sullender, Gov. Marshall says the law did not fit the case, and he very much doubts the wisdom of an act that inflicts such a punishment. The Governor also expresses a doubt as to whether Sullender committed any crime at all. He says the law has had the effect of increasing the work of the State Board of Pardons, while it has not tended to decrease the offense Sullender was charged with. The Legislature of 1907, Gov. Marshall says, evidently intended to enact a law that would decrease the crime of burglary, but statistics, he asserts, show it has increased through many men being sentenced on the charge who only committed some trivial theft.

NOTES OF THE NEWS FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

—A citation was issued in the Circuit Court yesterday against Graham Tomlin for him to appear in court next Wednesday to explain why he failed to pay $5 per week recently for the support of his wife and children.

—The funeral of Charles Beeson, who died Tuesday morning, will be conducted this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, 235 Riddle street, Claysburg, by the Rev. M. C. Hughes, pastor of the First Christian church.

—Typhoid fever caused the death of Miss Lula Vest, a popular young woman of Bethlehem township, at the home of her parents. The body was taken to Wise's Landing, Ky., where the family formerly lived, for burial.

—George Tracey, bartender for Jack Phipps, pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court yesterday to two indictments charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. He was fined $10 and costs in one case and $15 and costs in the other.

—The petit jury was sworn in yesterday as follows: Jesse E. McKinley, David Fisher, Edward M. Graves, Adolph Dean, George C. Bussey, Walter Holman, W. H. Lang, George W. Bower, Albert Dean, Clyde W. Martin and Charles S. Lawrence.

—Answers in general denial were filed yesterday in the Circuit Court in the divorce action of Birdie Kellis against William Kellis and William Grubbs against Daisy Grubbs, by George C. Kopp, Prosecuting Attorney, and the actions were put at issue.

—Noah Everman, who was a well known farmer, died at his home near New Washington from blood poison. He was trimming a plum tree and received a slight scratch, which was aggravated later while shucking corn, and this caused blood poison to develop.

—Peter Nachand, Auditor of Clark county, yesterday announced that he would not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself. This now leaves the race open to Burdette C. Lutz and George W. Stoner, who have declared their intention to run.

—James W. Crum, who lives east of Charlestown, claims to have found a silver mine in the hills of Fourteen Mile Creek, after searching for years for a cave tradition says is filled with precious metal. Crum asserts he has found enough silver to make him rich.

—Frank W. Carr, a former Clerk of the Clark Circuit Court, yesterday qualified as a Notary Public, under an appointment from Governor Thomas R. Marshall, by filing his bond in the sum of $1,000 in the office of Curtis W. Ballard, Circuit Clerk, with James M. Morrow as surety.

—Jesse Davis, of this city, was summoned to Lexington, Scott county, Ind., yesterday by a message stating that his mother, Mrs. Malinda Davis, had died there from a general breakdown. She was seventy-two years old and is survived by six sons and one daughter, all of Washington township. Her father, Caleb Scott, died there some years ago.

—The charge of petit larceny that was filed against John Noon in the City Court was dismissed yesterday morning, but he was rearrested on an indictment returned by the grand jury. He was arraigned in the Circuit Court, pleaded not guilty and his bond was fixed at $500.

—The remains of Mrs. Jennie Faris, who was the widow of Jesse C. Faris, were brought to Charlestown from Hanover, where she died at her home, for burial. She was 37 years old and a native of Washington township. Her father, Caleb Scott, died there some years ago.

—While eating his supper a few days ago at his home near Nabb, William Bussey, a leading farmer of this county, became choked on a piece of meat and three physicians were summoned, but he came near dying before the obstruction was removed. His life was in danger for several days.

—An accounting will be made to-morrow night by the members of the Golden Links Missionary Society of Morton Memorial church of the nickel planting that was inaugurated some time ago and the affair promises to be full of interest. Each member will show how she has made a nickel grow.

—Intense interest is manifested by the inmates of the Indiana Reformatory over the outcome of the fight for the pennant in the American Association between Louisville, Milwaukee and Minneapolis baseball clubs. The scores and standing of the clubs are published every afternoon in the Daily Reflector and this is the first department of the paper that is looked at.

—George B. Bell and Miss Eulalia Wood, both of Xenia, Ill., were married last night at the home of the bride's brother, James Wood, at Otisco, this county, where Miss Wood has been visiting for some time. The Rev. J. A. Kirk officiated at the marriage, following which Mr. and Mrs. Bell left for Xenia. The bridegroom was married once before and his first wife died May 10, 1908.

—Frank Andrews, who is professor of botany at the State University, Bloomington, purchased the imported German clock that has been in the Botorff family for more than eighty years at the sale of the effects of Gabriel Botorff recently, paying $35 for the ancient timepiece. Prof. Andrews is a great grandson of the original owner and made the purchase to keep the clock in the family.

—Mrs. Lena M. Miller, who was the widow of William P. Miller, died at the home of her brother, Fred Becht, 317 Wall street, yesterday afternoon, after a long illness. Her condition had been critical for some time and a few days ago she was brought from the home of Chris Ettel, who lives out in the country. She was a well known woman and had lived in this city many years.

—Ola C. Miller filed suit yesterday against Omer Miller for divorce, on the ground of abandonment. They live near Borden and were married one year ago yesterday, the bride being Miss Ola C. Fisher. The complaint recites that they never lived together. The bridegroom was but twenty years old at the time of the marriage, while the bride was more than 21. An indictment against Miller on the charge of wife desertion was dismissed.

MACAULEY MEETINGS BEGIN SUNDAY NIGHT.

The Rev. E. L. Powell begins on Sunday night the monthly Macauley meetings which have been conducted with unabated interest for the last ten years. These meetings are held in Macauley's theater the last Sunday night in each month. They bring together a great host of those who do not make a habit of attending regular church services. The theater is always crowded to the doors.

The exercises are simple and evangelistic. There has been a great response on the part of the people at this particular religious service. It is conducted under the auspices of the First Christian church, and is a part of the work of this church, although the immediate management of it is in the hands of the Rev. E. L. Powell, who assumes all responsibility for the service.

The subject of the sermon for next Sunday night is, "Wanted — ?"

The doors of the theater are open at 7 o'clock. Special attention will be given to the music at this opening service.

SOUTH LOUISVILLE CLUB MEETS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The South Louisville Democratic Club will hold its regular meeting to-morrow evening, at Rally's Hall, Fifth and N streets, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance is to be transacted. There will be good speaking. All are invited to attend.

DR. PEPPER
King of Beverages with ANITA WATER

Anita Sparkling. Anita Ginger Ale. Anita Cherry Phosphate. ALL GOOD

Anita Prevents Typhoid Fever. Aids Digestion and Eliminates the excess of Acid from the System. DRINK FREELY

The best Sanitary Coolers for Home and office.

Home 4520. Cumb. M. 1468-A

Anita Spring Water Co.
(Incorporated)
333 W. Main Street. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Go the Electric Way
6 HOOSIER FLYERS DAILY TO
INDIANAPOLIS
7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.
1:30, 4:30, 6:30 p. m.
—LOUISVILLE—
JEFFERSONVILLE, SELLERSBURG, COLUMBUS, SCOTTSBURG, EDINBURG, CROTHERSVILLE, FRANKLIN, SEYMOUR, GREENWOOD
—INDIANAPOLIS—
FARE ON FLYERS..$2.00
ROUND TRIP.....$3.65
Hotel to Hotel 4 HOURS
Depot, Third St., Near Walnut.
Louisville and Indianapolis Electric.

Buy An Anchor Gas Range for SAFETY.

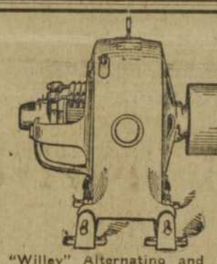
Buy an Anchor for CONVENIENCE. Buy an Anchor for DURABILITY. Buy an Anchor for ECONOMY. Buy an Anchor for increasing LOUISVILLE'S BUSINESS. Buy an Anchor to promote SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES. Buy an Anchor, for it's made by your friends and neighbors, who buy your goods. Buy an Anchor Gas Heater, for "THEY DO THINGS."
ANCHOR STOVE & RANGE CO.
(Incorporated.)

New York Central Lines
(BIG FOUR ROUTE)
INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO
"Chicago Special" leaves 8 a. m. daily. Thro Parlor Car. Dining Car.
Chicago Limited leaves 8:45 p. m. daily. Thro Sleeping Cars and Coaches.
Stops at 63d, Hyde Park, 43d and 31st.
City office 146 Fourth Ave., Seventh-Street Depot.
PAUL L. WARREN, Gen'l Agt

READY FOR BUSINESS
IN OUR NEW STORE.
FURNITURE
We are opening our new store with practically a new stock of the latest and best.
RUGS
A new department with us, but we will make it most attractive by offering only the best qualities and latest patterns.
KEISKER'S 313-315 W. WALNUT
LEADERS FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS.

IT CONCERNS YOU!
The procuring of good material to BUILD that NEW HOUSE of yours. That is assured if you buy your SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, FRAMES and MOULDINGS and LUMBER of us. We have taken the greatest pains in securing the best stock obtainable, and the result is, nothing inferior has found its way into our yards.
The Frey Planing Mill Co.
Office and main yard 418 to 430 East Breckinridge. Branch yard and switch Logan and St. Catherine sts. Both phones.

Ellington Pianos
The choice of many well-informed musicians.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Baldwin Co.
(Incorporated)
425 S. Fourth St.



"Willey" Alternating and Direct Current Dynamos and Motors are built for hard continuous service. Run cool, with minimum current consumption.
Jas. Clark Jr. Electric Co.
(Incorporated)
520 West Main, 311 Third Street.

The **Klauber Shop**

The **Klauber Studio**
THE BEST IN ART ALWAYS.
222 Fourth Avenue

$1.50 ROUND TRIP
LEXINGTON, DANVILLE, HARRODSBURG
and less to other points
Sunday, September 26
Via
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Tickets on sale No. 124 Fourth Ave. and Seventh St. Depot. Train leaves 7:40 a. m.

Money to Loan
ON REAL ESTATE
Louisville Title Co.
124 South Fifth St

L&N **$11.65 ROUND TRIP**
Memphis, Tenn.
Sept. 26-28. Return Oct. 12.
City Ticket Office 310 S. Fourth.

Wintersmith's Tonic will tone you up.

$36.30 TO CALIFORNIA
On Sale Daily Until Oct. 15
You don't have to go to St. Louis or Chicago to get through cars to California. The Illinois Central is the only line running Pullman Tourist Sleepers from Louisville to Arizona, New Mexico and to
Los Angeles and San Francisco
Without Any Change of Cars Whatever.
These cars are right up to date, with special agent in charge to look after the comfort and welfare of passengers.
For full information write F. W. HARLOW, D. P. A., Louisville; or call on W. J. McBride, C. P. and T. A.
SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET.

The Charm of a Dainty Bathroom

is greatly enhanced by the installation of a "STANDARD" Porcelain Enameled One-piece Lavatory. Its gracefulness of design, its snowy, lustrous whiteness make it infinitely more sanitary and attractive than any other style of washstand. With a bedroom so equipped the occupant is to a great degree independent of the bathroom. The cost is moderate—the comfort value enormous.
A very complete line of these lavatories is on exhibit in our show rooms, and we will be glad to render you expert assistance in making selections.
The Ahrens & Ott Mfg. Co.
(Incorporated)
319-323 WEST MAIN ST.

LOW FARES EAST
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
$28 NEW YORK and Return. $32 NEW YORK and Return. ALL RAIL. Via Norfolk and Steamer.
On sale daily until Sept. 30. Return limit 30 days, stopovers.
Meals and berth included on ocean steamer.
$27.50 ATLANTIC CITY and Return. $28.15 CAPE MAY and Return. On sale daily until Sept. 30. Return limit 30 days, stopovers.
$34.05 NEW YORK and Return. $39.00 BOSTON and Return. Via Norfolk and Steamer. Returning Various Routes.
On sale daily until Sept. 30. Return limit 30 days, stopovers.
Meals and berth included on ocean steamer.
Full Information at Office, 141 Fourth Avenue. R. E. PARSONS, D. P. A.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

Clear Wash'ton Cedar Shingles..$3.95 per M.
4-inch Prime Cyp. Shingles....$2.95 per M.
Com. Yel. Pine Flooring.....$18 per M. ft.
No. 1 Com. Cyp. Weatherb'd'g $18 per M. ft.
⅛-in. Com. Yel. Pine Ceiling..$16 per M. ft.
Clear Redwood Weatherboarding .....$27 per M ft.
S. P. Graham Lumber Co. 810 Magazine St.

ST. LOUIS EXCURSION
Via B. & O. S-W.
Centennial Celebration
October 3-10
$10.60 Round Trip, Oct. 2 to 7, Inclusive. Return Oct. 11.
THREE FAST DAILY TRAINS.
City Office, Fourth and Market. Depot Seventh and River.

KENTUCKY AUTOMOBILE CO.
(Incorporated.)
951 Third St., Near Breckinridge.

USED CARS
BARGAINS
One 2-cylinder Rambler, one 4-cylinder Rambler, one single cylinder Cadillac combined two or four-passenger. We are prepared to give exceptional bargains in these machines.

$1.50 Indianapolis Excursion
Over Pennsylvania Line
SUNDAY SEPT 26
Train leaves Louisville (Fourteenth and Main streets) 8 a. m.

MORPHINE
and other drug habits are positively cured by HABITINA. For hypodermic or internal use. Sample sent to any drug habitue by mail. Regular price $2.00 per bottle— FREE at your druggist or by mail in plain wrapper.
Delta Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
For sale by Taylor-Isaacs Drug Co. (Incorporated.)

Wintersmith's Tonic will tone you up.

READY FOR THE RUSH
GAS HEATERS.
COAL OIL HEATERS.
HEATING STOVES.
COOK STOVES.
STEEL COAL RANGES.
CAST COAL RANGES.
GAS RANGES.
In endless variety and at lower prices.
GEHER & SON
215 MARKET STREET, Near Second.

Wintersmith's Tonic for forty years has demonstrated its efficiency as a cure for malaria, chills and fever. At all drugstores.